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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Plan To Solve Indian Crisis

New Declaration By Premier On India's Status

Congress Plenipotentiary To Be Invited To London For Discussing Outstanding Issues

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, DEC. 27.

BELIEF IS GROWING IN POLITICAL CIRCLES CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS THAT A SETTLEMENT WILL BE REACHED SOON WITH THE CONGRESS LEADERSHIP, AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL RESOLVE THE PRESENT DEADLOCK.

Some of the proposals which are at present being seriously discussed for submission to the Congress include:—

(1) A fresh declaration by the Premier about India's status

(2) Enlargement of the Viceroy's Council after retirement of Sir M. Zafrullahkhan and Sir Jagadishprasad. The new Council will include at least one of the present advisers to Lord Zetland in London and at least one of the prominent progressive Nationalist Muslim

(3) In London, Sir Ferozekhan Noon will be replaced thus by an eminent Congress woman politician thus meeting the demand of Indian women for the recognition of their claims to hold high offices along with men.

It is also expected that another prominent Congress leader will be invited to London in the middle or at the end of January. After discussions with this leader, a formal declaration of the British policy will be made.

Pt. Hriday Nath Kunzru (garlanded) being received at Amritsar Railway Station where he had gone connection with All-India Hindustan Scouts' Rally.

Constructive Programme Now

C. D. Only When It Becomes Inevitable, Says Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 27.

"We should resort to Civil Disobedience only when we are sufficiently strong, when we begin to look upon it as our "dharma" (duty) and when it is inevitable,' declared Mahatma Gandhi addressing the Nagpur Provincial Congress Workers Wardha Camp this evening.

"Khadi has no place in a violent fight, but it is our ammunition in a non-violent struggle, and if we fire our guns without khadi, civil disobedience will fail."

Referring to the Constituent Assembly, Gandhiji said he was working for this as he believed a Constituent Assembly would help the solution of our differences and disputes.

Referring to khadi, Gandhiji said that a clause enforcing limited yarn production would not please him. He asked them to devote themselves to spinning daily, till they were tired. "I will chant the khadi "Mantra" as long as there is life in me, as I believe it will bring deliverance."

He added: "Settle your internal differences, organize yourselves and carry on the constructive programme of khadi, communal unity and Harijan Sewa."

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

Addressing the women present, Gandhiji said: "Khadi has a unifying influence; so, sisters, devote yourselves to it, as you hold the key to Swaraj."

On the question of picketing of liquor shops, he said, there should be no violence. He asked them to keep a watch at liquor shops, approach addicts, study their surroundings and persuade them to give up the evil.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Kishorelal Mashruwalla attended to-day's meeting.—A.P.

EMISSARY TO CHUNGKING

Sir Archibald To Discuss Exchange And Silver With Chiang-Kai-Shek

TOKYO, Dec. 27.

Sir Archibald Clarkkerr is due at Chungking on Saturday, according to Japanese sources, which assert that the Ambassador is seeing Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek respecting general economic matters, particularly foreign exchange in Tientsin and the silver question.—Reuter.

FIRST INDIAN FOR R. A. F. COMMISSION

Jayakar's Son Gazetted As Pilot Officer

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mr. J. M. R. Jayakar, the twenty-eight year-old son of the Right Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, has been gazetted as a pilot officer

He is the first Indian commissioned in the R. A. F.

He will shortly take up training as a link flying instructor. link trainer being a ground apparatus, which reproduces conditions of blind flying and records electrically the actions of the pilot under training.

Mr. Jayakar learned to fly in India, and came to Oxford to study for the Bar for which he took examinations this month.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET RUPTURE?

"Daily Worker" Says Britons In Russia Have Been Advised To Leave

U. S. TO FOLLOW SUIT

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Worker", it is believed in the City that the British and American Embassies at Moscow anticipate an early diplomatic rupture with the Soviet Union.

He adds: A number of British firms in the City is being notified by their representatives in Russia that the British Embassy in Moscow has discreetly advised them to leave the country immediately."

Similarly the American Embassy has asked American citizens, particularly those living in Leningrad to quit the Soviet Union before January 1.

On the other hand, in official circles it is denied that there is any foundation for this report.

FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD

Lord Sinha's Message To Liberals

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

A surprize was sprung by Lord Sinha, who sent a message to the National Liberal Federation, the full text which is given below:—"There are two things I would very much like brought out and stressed at the meeting.

(1) We should organise from now to fight on the plank of the Communal Award. Propaganda must be made for this purpose. Congress must be asked if they are with us in wanting the Communal Award to be set aside. Communal electorates are the bane of our constitution, and must be replaced by joint electorates, ensuring wherever needed, that the minorities do not suffer.

(2) Regarding Mahatma Gandhi's proposal of the Constituent Assembly. I entirely agree with Sir Cowasji Jehangir's recent criticism and think this will lead us nowhere. We would work the present constitution, at the same time requesting His Majesty's Government to make a pronouncement, setting a time-limit for the full attainment of Dominion Status immediately after the war".

WHAT WAS SUPPRESSED

A whisper is going round political circles here that Lord Sinha had also suggested in his message, "Fight against Congress."

Through the far-sighted advice of one prominent Liberal leader, however, it is said, this suggestion was not read before the Federation. It was suggested that its omission would avoid raising unnecessarily further controversy with the Congress. What Lord Sinha is reported to have written "We should organise from now to fight the Congress on the plank of Communal Award."

The 21st session of the National Liberal Federation met here under the presidentship of Dr. R. P. Paranjpe in Mayo Hall.

A large gathering of distinguished gentlemen and a sprinkling ladies was present. Among those attended were Sir Maharajsingh, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Narayanprasad Asthana, Sir and Lady Chintamani, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Mr. J. N. Basu. The session was singularly unlucky in that some of the topmost leaders like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir C. Setalvad could not attend it.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, though not a Liberal, attended as a distinguished visitor. Sir Cowasji came here to attend, but left suddenly due to his mother's illness. Lord Sinha's message came as a mild surprise and his stand against Communal Award evoked some comment.

Liberal Conference Address In Last Page

Finns Plan Invasion Of Soviet Territory

MOVE TO CUT OFF RED ARMY SUPPLIES

Advance From Salla In Attempt To Cut Murmansk Railway

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Finnish army, which is advancing from Salla, is attempting a very ambitious plan, "Reuter" learns in Finnish circles in London. It is attemping to invade Russia as far as Kannaniahti and cut Murmansk railway.

Their Objective

If the operation is successful, Finns believe that the Russian armies in the far north will be isolated and their campaign will collapse. as Russian forces in the Petsamo region are supplied largely by sea from Alexandrovsk and Murmansk, which towns depend on the Murmansk railway for maintenance.

Their Only Doubt

The Finns only doubt whether their forces are large enough to carry through such a sweeping manoeuvre, but the attempt is being made.

RUSSIAN ATTACK LACKS VIGOUR

HELSINKI, Dec. 27.

An air raid alarm was sounded here again this morning. Fresh instructions have been issued to protect the population against air attack. All motor vehicles are to be painted white to make them harmonise with the snow. Passengers in public vehicles are to carry white sheets to cover themselves in the event of a raid, as Russian airmen are prone to swoop down and machinegun pedestrians and vehicles in the streets.

Reports from several centres describe Russian land attacks as lacking in real vigour and state that the Russians are more intent upon keeping themselves warm than fighting. At one point near Lake Ladoga, a dozen Finnish soldiers crept forward to the Russian position and found a store of two thousand pairs of skis. They set the store on fire before retiring.

To the Finns' amazement, the Russians made no attempt to extinguish the blaze, but utilised the occasion to warm themselves.—Reuter.

MORE MEN TO NORTHERN FRONT

ROVAMEMI (Finland) December 27.

The Russians have been driven back on the Northern Front, and they have lost over five thousand men taken prisoners, while the forests are filled with Russian wounded. The arrival of Russian reinforcements is reported. A number of Finnish towns were again bombed by Russians, according to Helsinki messages and railway lines continue to be the objective of Russian airmen. Viborg has been the target for repeated air attacks, and many houses have been destroyed or set on fire.—Reuter.

Italians Volunteer To Fight For Finland

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27.

According to reports received here, 2,000 Italians in Rome have volunteered for service in Finland.—Reuter.

FINNS BAG 'RED' 'PLANES

HELSINKI, Dec. 27.

The Finns have brought at least forty Russian warplanes over Christmastide.—Reuter.

Swedish Contingents For Finland

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27.

Further contingents of Swedish volunteers left to-day for Finland from depots in South and West Sweden.—Reuter.

Unidentified Aircraft

Sighted Near Thames, Essex And Suffolk Coast

LONDON, Dec. 27.

An unidentified plane flew over a number of towns in Essex today. Two other planes flew over the Suffolk coast. There was no air raid warning, and no gunfire was heard.

The first plane was seen coming in from the North Sea near the Thames estuary, flying at a great height. It was hardly visible to the naked eye and left a thin trail of white smoke.

A few minutes later, it was seen over another Essex town, flying towards the coast. It is thought by observers on the coast to be a German reconnaissance machine. An hour later, two more planes appeared at a great height over a Suffolk coast town. They were last seen north-west of the town. Both of them left trails of white smoke.—Reuter.

POPE'S RETURN VISIT

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 27.

When the Pope drives to the Quirinal to-morrow to return the recent visit of the King and Queen to the Vatican, his suite will include Cardinals Maglione and Granito Dibelmonte, and a number of Roman princes and other prelates holding high offices.—Reuter.

'QUAKE SHOCKS IN ANATOLIA

Observatories In Zurich And Rome Put Out Of Action

ANKARA, Dec. 27.

Severe earthquake shocks were experienced in several parts of Anatolia. It is feared that there was loss of life in certain towns.

The Bendandi observatory of Rome reports that the shocks were so violent that the instruments were damaged. The indications point to Armenia as the possible centre.

A Zurich report says that Swiss instruments were also broken by the violence of shocks. The observatories give the possible epicentre in the region of Tiflis.—Reuter.

Whole Of Anatolia Affected

According to another Ankara message, at 01/0, a severe earthquake shook Anatolia

Precise details of casualties and damage are not yet available, but it is known many people have been killed and injured, and much property destroyed. There were seven 'quakes, all violent, and the whole of Anatolia is affected.

TRADE PARLEYS WITH RUSSIA

Bulgarian Delegates For Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.

Trade negotiations between Russia and Bulgaria are expected to begin to-day. A delegation of six members, including the Finance Minister arrived in Moscow —Reuter.

SEARCH FOR STOLEN AMMUNITION

Military Cordon Round Irish Capital

LONDON, Dec. 27.

A large military force drew a cordon round Dublin. The object is believed to be to discover some of the ammunition seized during the raid on the Phoenix Park Magazine on December 23.

All incoming buses were stopped and passengers requested to open suit cases and parcels for inspection. Private cars, motor cycles and farm carts were similarly scrutinised. Searches were also carried out in variou. other districts.

The police unearthed quarterton of stolen ammunition in the neighbourhood of Celbridge, county Kildare, yesterday. It is stated much of the stolen material may be of inferior quality, if not useless.

Four men were arrested at Phoenix Park immediately after the raid. Hitherto no further arrests have been made.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

INDIAN TROOP FOR FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

India has now stepped into the arena of the second Great War, telegraphs "Reuter's" special correspondent with the B. E. F. The first contingent now disembarking in a French Port consists entirely of Muslims drawn from all parts of India led by British and Indian officers. As soon as possible the men will be moved into forward area of the British Zone and there dispersed into small units stationed at the beginning at various places.—Reuter.

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Wanted Hindi-knowing Graduate Tutor, strong in Maths. Apply personally to Sukhdayal Rambilas, Gorakhram Sadhuram Building, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Wanted by People's Insurance Company (Established 1926, Business Completed over 3 Crores), Organisers for Bombay City, Sholapur, Indore and Hyderabad Good prospects for influential gentleman. Apply Post Box 517 Bombay. (12604)

Wanted for about four months only a temporary Custodian on Rs. 100 p.m. for the Elephanta Caves near Bombay. Candidates should be graduates in Sanskrit with thorough knowledge of ancient Indian history and Brahmanic religion. M.A.s with previous experience of the duties of a custodian or curator of a museum and not above 50 years of age will be preferred. The selected candidate should deposit cash security of Rs. 250/- returnable at the expiry of his tenure. Free unfurnished quarters. Applications to reach the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, 5, before the 8th January, 1940 latest. (1656).

43. **SITUATIONS WANTED**

Qualified and experienced Accountant desires spare time work. Apply Box No. 12642, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. **EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

The Suburban Boarding School for girls, Versova, via Andheri. New term commences from 3rd January, 1940. Girls of all communities admitted as Day Scholars. (Boarding accommodation for Parsee girls only). Fees moderate. Ideal situation and qualified staff. Classes for beginners up to Matriculation. Special classes for Music, Sewing, Cutting, Embroidery and Cooking. Apply to Mrs. S. H. Boyce, M.A., J.P., on school premises, Four Bungalows, Versova, (Via Andheri).

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THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of hardware comprising oil and watering cans, oil feeders, mortar pans, panel pins, paint pots, machine screws and brass, copper and black mild steel washers, etc., required during the period 16-5-1940 to 15-5-1941. Rate Contract. Tender form obtainable from the above office at Rs. 2/- per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 29th January, 1940, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (1652)

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NURSING SISTER for Darbhanga Medical School Hospital, Laharlasarai P. O. —European, Anglo-Indian or Indian—General and Midwifery certificates essential—C.M.B. preferred. Capable of teaching Anglo-Indian and Indian Probationer Nurses. Salary: Rs. 125-9-170/- p.m., plus Rs. 50/- p.m. for board and servants and uniform allowance of Rs. 100/- per annum on completion of year's approved service.

Free furnished quarters, water supply, electric current.

Apply with copies of certificates, testimonials and Medical Certificate of fitness on or before the 2nd January 1940, to "THE SECRETARY, Nurses' Selection Committee, Bihar, Medical College Hospital, P. O. Bankipur (Patna)." (1622)

NOTICE.

All the constituents of Gorio Ltd. are hereby informed that GORIO LTD., is a private Limited Company registered at Calcutta under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 on 4th February, 1921, with its Head Office at Bombay and Branch Offices at Oalcutta and Amritsar. The Company is carrying on and will carry on its business as usual and there is no intention or proposal whatsoever to take the Company into liquidation or otherwise to wind up or close its business.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1939.

P. P. GORIO LTD.,
C. R. Davies,
General Manager.
1662.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of January, 1940, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Society's Office, Petit Building, 3rd Floor, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the business that has already been circulated amongst the members of the Society.

The meeting has been called specially for the purpose of amending certain Rules of the Society.

By Order of the Executive Committee,
M. R. KOLAH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th December, 1939.
1661.

327. **AGENTS WANTED**

Wanted Agents, Salary 100/- Samples Absolutely Free. Nationals (Woollen Mills) Limited, Ludhiana." (12634)

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For Immediate Sale One RCA double talkie set with generator, engine, convertors etc., like new, correspond **Box No. 12571** "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 8th January to WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1939.
1659.

Ask Your Friends....

. . . . there are so many of them, who have seen this film, and every one of them is praising it!

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BOMBAY TALKIES' WINNER

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

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OF DAZZLING MOGHUL SPLENDOUR——

MINERVA'S MIGHTY SCREEN EPIC

Pukar

OR "THE GREAT MOGHUL"

Directed by: SOHRAB MODI

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CHANDRAMOHAN, NASEEM, SHEELA, SADIQALI, SARDAR AKHTAR—

DRAWING PACKED HOUSES AT

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Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m

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Acclaimed and appreciated as the BEST GUJARATI Picture produced till now, to mould the Nation's mind truly!

Shree RANJIT'S Socio-Revolutionary Hit

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(THE UNTOUCHABLE)

Starring

Inimitably GLORIOUS GOHAR

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A CHANDULAL SHAH Production

Drawing Crowds at

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DAILY: 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.

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NONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS The Artistic Magnificence of

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OR "DIL HI TO HAI" HAS PLEASED THOUSANDS OF HEARTS

Story & Direction:—

KEDAR SHARMA

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Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

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To-day at 1 p. m.

THE ARTISTICALLY DELIGHTFUL MASTER FILM OF INDIA

प्रभात चित्र

SHANTARAM'S ART CREATION

ADMI

Starring:—

SHAHU MODAK
SHANTA HUBLIKAR

16TH WEEK

AT

CENTRAL

Daily at 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the inquest held on the body of Shantabai Kashiram, aged seven, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death due to running into a motor lorry near the Victoria Gardens on Monday.

It was stated that the lorry which was coming from Byculla Bridge struck a man with the result that he lost his hold on the child's hand and she ran in front of the car and was killed on the spot.

DROWNED IN SEA AT CHOWPATTY

Shivaji Desai (55) went to Chowpatty on Monday for a bath in the sea.

It was stated that he lost his balance while in the water with the result that he was drowned.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death due to drowning in the sea at the inquest held to-day.

TWO DEATHS FROM BURNS

At the resumed inquest on the bodies of two persons to-day they were stated to have been fatally injured by burns sustained from Primus stoves during the week-end.

The Coroner's Jury returned verdicts accordingly at the inquests held on the bodies of Mangalagouri Moolshanker (18) and Mathurabai Sabaji (2) respectively.

Communal Problem

DEHLAVI PLEADS FOR IMMEDIATE SOLUTION

Let British Govt. Stand Aside And Enable Parties To Come To Terms

A request to the British Government to stand aside and leave the minorities themselves to settle the minority issues with the Congress, is made by Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the course of a statement to the press criticising the Congress Working Committee resolution passed recently at Wardha.

He quotes the relevant portion of the resolution relating to the question of minorities and says that, put in a nutshell, the words signify that "they demand of the British Government that they should take their hands off what is alleged by the Congress to be the communal bogey and come to terms with the Congress straight and settle with it Swaraj and attainment of independence."

"Say what the Congress might," adds Sir Ali, "the crux of the whole problem in India, all the same, is the settlement of issues with the minorities. Why postpone it till a day after the fair?

The demand of the Congress, in simple, honest words is, "invest us with fuller powers than those you yourself exercise today: Instal us on the 'gadi' of India on a firmer footing than you yourself enjoy, and leave these—what to us are—minor, paltry, domestic matters for us to settle thereafter among ourselves."

This is said frankly but said more easily than done. I personally go a step further than the Congress itself and ask in time before it is too late, "Why hand us over the wolves, whose intentions the minorities have tried and tested for long."

I point to a simpler and more logical method, rather the shortest cut, to meet these oft-repeated and so-called national demands of the Congress, and request the British Government and leave us alone to ourselves to settle the minority issues with the Congress, one way or the other in a few weeks' time.

Logic and argument, reason and canons of justice having by now been exhausted, we might, after all, fall back on our oriental faith in kismet and leave everything to it bravely and brave the consequences whatever they might be.

For ought one knows, the scales may not turn favourably to the minorities, if the challenge is accepted, but I make the request with all the responsibility of my position as a unit in an important political party in the country.

Sir Ali concludes by saying that "The Congress may be assured that by its short-sighted postponement and shelving of the real question before the country awaiting solution, it is heading along to a situation which must, sooner or later, force the country to come to grips and involve all the minorities, who have no faith in the Congress doctrine of 'Ahimsa', in a bloody struggle, if for no other reasons, for the one of birthright, the prevention of self-extinction."—A. P.

C. P. EX-MINISTER'S REPLY TO DR. KHARE

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

On the day of Muslim Deliverance, Dr. Khare, the ex-Congress Premier issued a statement to the press, but except the Liberal journal no paper thought it worth while to give publicity. Dr. Khare in his statement said "another example is the famous Shariff affair. In this case Mr. Shariff, the then Minister was taken to task for releasing before expiry of the term of imprisonment, certain prisoners, some of whom were Muslims. After due apology this act of Mr. Shariff was condoned by the Congress Assembly Party at a party meeting but the High Command and the Working Committee overruled the resolution and appointed a tribunal to go into the Shariff ayair and ultimately sacked him. In a parallel case concerning Mr. Mishra, some 12 members of the party lodged a complaint against him but the High Command gave an 'ex-parte' decision in favour of Mr. Mishra. By this act of theirs the Working Committee or the High Command has given a ground to the Muslims to take objection and to complain of the differential treatment meted in these two cases, because Mr. Sharir is a Muslim and Mr. Mishra is a Hindu."

To the above statement Mr. D. K. Mehta, ex-Law Minister has given a reply. Mr. Mehta in his statement says:—

Had the instinct of self-preservation been less powerful in Dr. Khare and had he been endowed with the loftier qualities of 'esprit de corps' Mr. Shariff would not have met the fate which he did. Instead of supporting him, as he was bound to do not only as a result of the vote of party which Dr. Khare refers to in his letter, but also by an informal decision of the ministers, he let Mr. Shariff badly down by making certain imputations against him. Is it not shocking that Dr. Khare should to-day turn round and accuse the Congress Working Committee of partiality?"

Muttra Letter

MUSLIMS VOTE FOR PANT MINISTRY

A.-I. Khandelwal Mahasabha

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, (By Mail.)

The 14th Session of the All-India Khandelwal Vaish Mahasabha will be held this year at Goberdhan, an important Town in Muttra District, on 28th, 29th and 30th December. Kavi Sammelan and Mahila Sammelan will also be held on this occasion.

PANT MINISTRY CONGRATULATED.

The Muttra Municipal Board, at its sitting held on the 'Deliverance Day' adopted the following resolution unanimously. The Muslim members also voted for it.

"This Board of Mutra Municipality whole-heartedly congratulated the Pant Ministry for its better administration during the period of its regime."

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The All-India Dible Hockey Challenge Cup Tournament will be held at Muttra in January. The Tournament is open to all Schools, Colleges and 'bona fide' Clubs. The entry fee of Rupees ten per Team should be sent on or before 15th January. The Tie will be drawn on the 18th and the matches will commence on 20th January.

Fazlul Huq's Complaint

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The course of discussion between Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Fazlul Huq which took place when Sir Stafford visited the Premier on Monday is disclosed in a semi-official Press Note issued to-day.

The discussion appears to have centred on the communal problem and its effect on the political progress of India.

The Premier impressed upon Sir Stafford, according to the Press Note, the harm that was being done to the cause of a settlement by the incessant propaganda carried on in the Congress press against the Muslim League and the leaders of the Muslim community. He pointed out that although the Congress newspapers had themselves loudly demanded the production of a charge sheet in substantiation of Muslim allegations of oppression during the Congress regimes in several provinces, when that charge sheet was produced by himself, the entire Congress press, with the exception of one newspaper, deliberately suppressed it, at the same time publishing most abusive and provocative editorials in the course of which, they not only held up to ridicule Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim leaders, but also reiterated their dogmatic assertion that all the allegations made by the Muslims were false.

He pointed out that he himself was perfectly prepared to allow a Royal Commission to investigate the allegation against his Administration which had been brought forward by some of the Hindus in Bengal.

Sir Stafford urged that the past might be buried and energies directed towards a solution of the future.

Mr. Huq pointed out that as long as impartial investigation by a Royal Commission had not proved the truth or otherwise of Muslim charges against Congress administrations and Hindu charges against the Muslim administrations the bitterness which had already been created could not be dissipated.

He informed Sir Stafford that he would continue to insist on the appointment of such a Commission, and expressed himself in favour of the proposal of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan suggesting the convening of a small political Conference of representatives of all parties in order to settle the main issue in the dispute between the majority and minority communities. He added that unless the minority question was satisfactorily settled in the interests of peace in India the consideration of further constitutional progress must be held up.—A. P.

Muslim League & Vidya Mandir Scheme

PATNA, Dec. 24.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of a statement seeks to clarify certain misunderstandings arising out of Press reports relating to the conclusions of the conference, convened some time ago by Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, ex-Prime Minister of C. P., of the Muslim legislators of the province.

The Nawabzada says that there was great resentment against the introduction of the Vidya Mandir scheme amongst the Muslims of the C.P., and the Provincial Muslim League sought the permission of the All-India body to launch civil disobedience. The conference, which was convened at his suggestion, says the Nawabzada, and which was attended by him, discussed only the requirements of Muslims regarding education and no other matter was discussed.

WANTED REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Chaudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman's Plea

PATNA, Dec. 23.

"Muslims of India believe in Indian Nationalism, but if nationalism comes in conflict with the principles of Islam they would choose to be Muslims first and Indians next." This observation was made by Chaudhury Khaliq-uz-Zamann presiding over the Muslim League Workers' Conference, Bihar, which began its three-day session here this evening.

Chaudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman traced the "phenomenal growth" of the Muslim League during the last two years and ascribed it to the awakening the Indian Muslims had in two years of office. The Congress had created a dangerous situation. The Muslims when they found that they could no longer place confidence in the Congress Governments in the matter of their civil and religious rights combined into a strong cohesive body so much so that what was two years ago an infant organization now was the strongest party in India ipso facto stronger than the Congress. Continuing Mr. Khaliq-uz-Zaman said that Muslims wanted independence to mean independence both for Hindus and Muslims. He said that the Congress never had any idea of such an independence. All along its consistent policy had been to arrive at a certain settlement with British Imperialism; it had in view something in the nature of a protected State under the frame-work of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"The efforts to arrive at a solution of the communal problem were only a plea so that a foreground may be created to extract some concessions from the established authority." He accused the Congress of doing away with the idea of resuming talks with Mr. Jinnah on the excuse of the "Deliverance Day." The "Deliverance Day" meetings, he said, did not pass a single line which can be said to embitter communal relations. Rather it stressed the importance of better communal relations. He pleaded for a representative government of all parties representing both the majority and real minorities.

LEAGUE, NOT AN IMPERIALIST ORGANIZATION.

The second day of the Bihar Muslim League workers' conference began this evening under the presidentship of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, with a much larger audience than on the previous day. There was increased activity to-day on th part of the Khaksar volunteers.

Nawabzada in his presidential address observed that the great work that the League had done had been to bring Muslims of India under a compact organisation. The Nawabzada refuted the allegation that the League was an imperialist organisation and reactionary in character and said that the existence of Muslims depended upon an uncompromising faith in freedom from all fetters.

Referring to the settlement talks he said the Congress never meant settlement, and as for the League they were always prepared to come to terms with the Congress but it should be noted that conditions were different from what they had been five years ago.

Muslims would not be satisfied with some offices here and some there and would not be content until they get a real voice in the shaping of the policy of the Government. A Party Government rules out such proposition. Hence the League is insistent on a representative and popular Government.

HYDERABAD S. N. CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 27.

The Standing Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress, after five hours' debate to-day at its meeting, has decided to change the name of the State Congress, into "Hyderabad State National Conference."

Mrs. Naidu Visits Paramount Insurance Co.

(From A Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a visit to The Head Office of The Paramount Insurance Co., Ltd., where she was received by Mr. R. G. Naik Director, Mr. S. S. Parikh, Manager and other staff of the office.

Mrs. Naidu had opened the Company's All-India Organising Office at Bombay some four years back. She was pleased at the progress made by the Company during these years and was glad to visit The Head Office at Baroda.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

THURSDAY, DEC. 28.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Marathi pad. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Shivkumar Shukla. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Ghulam Rasool. 9-10 Narottamdas. 9-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 9-45 Umra Zia Begam. 9-55 Ahir Bhairaon. 10 Close down

12-30 p.m. Ladies Compartment. 12-57 News in Hindusteni. 1 Marathi pads. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Vishnupant Pagnis. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down.

5 Orchestral Melodies. 5-10 Ghazals. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vocal duets. 5-45 Marathi songs. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Ghulam Rasool. 6-25 Firoze Dastur. 6-55 Gujarati Bhajeets. 7-5 The Air Quartet. 7-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 7-30 Firoze Dastur. 7-45 Shri Rag on the Sarod. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 Allah Rakha. 8-45 Bhajans. 8-55 Guess It. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Ken Mac and his band with Beryl Templeman. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Vilayat Husain. 8-25 A sitar recital. 8-35 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-55 Bibhas. 9-5 Jyotsna Bhole. 9-35 Jhoolana Jhula. 9-45 Shivkumar Shukla. 10 Close down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 2-30 Close down.

61.43 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Gujarati songs. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Manohar Kapur. 6-10 Shivkumar Shukla. 6-25 Instrumental interlude. 6-30 Jyotsna Bhole. 7 Technique of Satta. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Sindhi songs. 7-55 Firoze Dastur. 8-25 to 8-30 As in Bombay 1. 8-30 Christmas Pudding. 8. 8-50 Musical interlude. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 The Bombay Fadio Orchestra. 9-10 Giridhar Geet. 9-20 Jyotsna Bhole. 9-50 Mumtaz Husain. 10 Panditrao Nagarkar.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Air Strings. 5-5 Air Rhythm Trio. 5-10 Asad Ali Khan. 5-30 Parshotam Vohra. 5-40 More Chopin Nocturnes, 6-15 Benazirbai. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-15 Bazm-i-Mushaira. 8 Book Review. 8-15 Lalita Sankaran. 8-30 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 8-45 Gat Tora. 8-50 A Sarod recital. 10 Geet, Thumri Aur Ghazal.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliari. 6-30 Asad Ali Khan. 6-45 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 7 Lalita Sankaran 7-15 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Adana.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Surayya Jabeen. 7-15 Children's programme. 7-45 Khadim Husain Qawwal and party. 8 Naseem Begam. 8-15 The Homeless, 4. 8-30 Choral song. 8-40 Bhup on the strings. 8-45 Surayya Jabeen. 9-50 Khadim Husain Qawwal and party. 10-5 Pahari on the Clarionet. 10-10 Naseem Begam.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Qawwali Aur Ghazalen. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar 7 Kumari Pratima Rani Ghosh. 7-14 Famous poems. 7-24 Sultan ... 7.38 Nizamuddin Qawwal. 7-45 Ao Tash Kelen. 8 Kya Se Kya. 8-15 Kumari Pratima Rani Ghosh. 8-23 Maches Ki Dibia. 8-28 ... Chanbai 8-53 Kumari Pratima Rani Ghosh. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Pastorale, 4. 10-5 ...muddin Qawwal 10-13 Prem Rog. 10-23 ...anbai.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta Time.)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 For the countryside. 6-10 Smritikana Ghose. 6-30 Sushil Kumar Chakravarti. 6-40 Mohammad Farkan. 7 Binapani Mukerjee, 1. 7-20 Mela Milan. 8-5 The Responsible Citizen. 8-20 Maya Bannerjee. 9 1939. 9-45 Fahimuddin. 10 Tej Rajendra Singh.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 to 9-30 and 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Joan Brown. 9-45 Harry Arakie. 10 Cyril Francis and his Swing Band. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. A variety. 5-30 Instrumental Duet. 5-50 Shanti Guha. 6-5 Gnayer Katha. 7 Khagen Chakravarti. 7-20 Shanti Guha. 7-30 Pandit Das. 7-45 Dacca, 2. 8 Gour Das. 8-25 Jharna Rani. 9-5 Gopi Nath Bhattacharya. 9-45 Gour Das. 10-5 Jharna Rani.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. T. S. Krishna Iyengar. 4-30 Dance music. 5 The Navyakala Films Orchestra. 5-20 Rajamanikkam Pillai of Kumbakonam. 6-5 Shrimati P. L. Subbulakshmi. 6-45 Navyakala Films Orchestra with vocal refrain. 7 Monthly economic review. 7-50 The Navyakala Films Orchestra. 8 Rukmangada Charitram. 9 To what end?

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-15 Listener's forum. 6-25 Garden Cultivation 2. 6-35 Film songs. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Rajamanikkam Pillai.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental Overture. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 Tiripunitura Visvanatha Bhagavatar. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Mudikondan C. Venkataramier. 7 Learn to sing. 7-15 The Finance Page. 7-50 R. Raja Rajeswari. 8-30 Mudikondan C. Venkataramier. 9-45 Pattamangalam Sambasiva Iyer.

Java Programme

(17, 19 and 21 metres)

15-03 Concert. 16-00 Eagles nest. 16-30 Swing music. 17-25 Ambrose's orchestra. 18 Two, potpourris. 19-00 Nirom orchestra.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Arr. Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	9-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: December 27.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	99	0	0
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy	94	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	101	8	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	106	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.	13	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	19	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	21	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	20	12	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt.	22	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M :—
Below Liv. May 136 points.
Above N. Y. May 123 points.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: December 23.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3-30 p.m.
Broach A/M	305	296	304 1/2
Broach J/A	312	304	310 1/2
Oomra L/J	269	261	269
Oomra March	272	264	272
Bengal D/J	220	213	219 1/2
Bengal March	222	214 1/8	221 1/2

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OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

This new metal cap seals your BRYLCREEM against substitution

BRYLCREEM is the Perfect Hair Dressing. It keeps your hair in good condition as well as in good appearance. It is important, therefore, when you buy to insist on genuine Brylcreem. For your protection every bottle of genuine Brylcreem is sealed with a patent stopper before it leaves the factory. If you see that this cap is unbroken when you buy, you can be sure your Brylcreem has not been tampered with.

When you open a bottle of Brylcreem you will find a ring of metal becomes detached from the cap and falls around the neck of the bottle. If you find the cap thus broken already — refuse to accept it.

BRYLCREEM — the Perfect Hair Dressing

Foreign Buying In New York Cotton Market

LIGHT HEDGING AND SMALL REALISING

Trade Support And Short Covering

Bombay: December 27.

Cotton trading in New York Market was restricted yesterday by the holiday abroad. The market later backed and filled narrowly with prices easily influenced by small orders either way.

Chicago grains registered broad recoveries under the leadership of rye futures and on reinstating of sold-out lines prompted by reports minimising the beneficial effects of general snows in important wheat areas.

With incentive lacking Wall-Street in which holiday apathy continued fluctuated narrowly with group movements mostly undefined. However, the market turned sluggish with a preponderance of minor losses closing easy. Steels were easy on declining output. Tax-selling and re-investment demand are reported as inconsequential, but many are still hoping for a moderate year-end rally. U. S. Steel shares declined 3/4 at 66 1/2, Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/2 down at 30 1/4 dollars.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates world consumption of American cotton August/November inclusive 4,109,000 bales against 3,659,000 bales same period last year. The increase is due almost entirely by consumption in the United States of America.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened steady. January delivery declined under scattered liquidation despite the absence of notices. Forwards advanced on trade, spot house and foreign buying which absorbed light hedging and commission houses and local selling. Finally price fixing and local covering appeared with the session closing steady.

At the opening March was quoted 7 pts. up at 10.82 and under scattered selling prices declined to 10.78 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and March advanced to 10.89 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 7 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 pts. at 11.29c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and with increased buying closed at a rise of 9 to 12 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 pts. at 11.01c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

After being erratic prices slumped as heavy foreign liquidation, particularly of distant months chiefly from Bombay and Liverpool was encouraged by sharp setbacks in foreign markets. Persistent hedge selling and realising overbalanced meagre trade and Wall-Street support.

The market's vulnerability is partly attributed to the expansion of supply with repossessions of loan cotton estimated at 1,300,000 bales.

Talk of new peace move created nervousness, moreover some believe that the decline in Bombay was due to the fact that the new Government silver regulation may result in active liquidation of Bombay/New York straddle holdings where long account is held in New York.

In cotton goods a continued quiet market is expected until the end of the year. In the meanwhile renewed support in the latter part of the week appeared and cotton is rounding out 1939 with conditions much better than last year and, despite uncertainties due to the European conflict and far-reaching Government activities in cotton business outlook for the new year is generally regarded as promising.

PRIVATE CABLES :—

N. Y. March highest 10.89+14 (2-59 p.m.) lowest 10.78+03 (10-40 a.m.)

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends :—

"Good tone due strength near months large unfixed call position."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York.—Trade and foreign buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York: December 26.

January	11.20+07
March	11.04+14
May	10.72+13
July	10.35+11
October	9.53+09
December	9.54+07

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: December 26.

January	11.00+07
March	10.89+14
May	10.57+17
July	10.14+10
October	9.63+09
Middling spot	11.29+14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

January	11.12+12
March	11.01+09
May	10.65+10
Middling spot	11.01+09

NOON CALL

March	10.78
May	10.46
July	10.07

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 84,000* bales
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 13,000* bales
Day's exports to China and Japan 8,000* bls.
*All of three days.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: December 27.

All London markets remained entirely closed yesterday. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 3.94 3/4 at New York. Spot silver prices were reduced 5/8c. at 34 3/4 cents at New York. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 1/4d. The local market was quietly steady with a limited turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and there was scattered selling in Silver, otherwise the market was featureless.

Quotations were as under :—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 12 6	60 10 0
Magsar	Rs. 41 13 6	60 11 0
Posh	Rs. 42 0 6	61 6 0

COTTON HOLIDAYS

The Liverpool Market will be closed from 12 noon on Friday, the 29th inst. till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

The N. York Market will be closed on Saturday, the 30th inst. and Monday, the 1st January.

NIGHT SESSION: Broach A/M opened Rs. 307 1/2; Highest Rs. 309; Lowest Rs. 303; closed Rs. 309. Broach J/A closed Rs. 315.

Bombay Market was closed on 25th Dec.

Bombay: December 26.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 2 p.m.
Broach A/M	309	301 1/2	308 1/2
Broach J/A	314 1/2	307 1/2	308 1/2
Oomra D/J	268	266	266 1/2
Oomra March	271	269	270
Bengal D/J	219 1/2	217	219 1/2
Bengal March	221 1/2	219	221 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: December 27.

B. C. RATES :—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to March

LONDON :—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to Mar.
Bank's selling T T D D .....
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 329
Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS :—
Bank's selling T T 1290
Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 80 3/8
Bank's buying T T 79 3/8
Bank's buying 60 days 78 3/8

AMSTERDAM :—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 54 3/4

HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 28 1/8

SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN :—
Bank's selling D D .....

CROSS RATE :—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 7/8 27th inst.
Java/London 7.46/56 27th inst.
New York/London 3.94 7/8 26th inst.
London/New York 4.02/4 26th inst.
London/Paris 176/7 26th inst.
London/Italy 77.75 26th inst.
London/Belgium 24.00/25 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80/95 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.80/95 26th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.52/58 26th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 11/32 26th inst.
London/Berlin .....
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Dull.
Gold £8/8/0 26th inst
Silver London Ready 23 6/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/2 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 26th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone :Firm.

MAKE BEGGING ILLEGAL

Women's Council's Appeal

The Hon. Secy. of the Beggar Problem Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council writes:

As far back as 1924, a law was passed making child begging illegal. Since then begging children can be picked up and put into homes, if one desires to take the trouble to do so. There are two homes for wandering children—one the Children's Aid Society run by Government, and the other the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home at Matunga. However, these Homes have been found quite inadequate in proportion to the child beggars one finds in the streets, as these are really put there by adult beggars who keep them for the special purposes of drawing a monthly income.

In no city in the West nor in the Far East, do we see such swarms of adult beggars. There are two effective ways of curing this evil. Firstly, the citizens of Bombay must stop the giving of alms and remould their sense of charity into proper channels, viz. that of supporting beggar homes and not street beggars. This would impose the severest check on begging and in time we would find an appreciable decrease. The other way is by the introduction of legislation for adult beggars. We fervently hope that in the near future adult begging will be made illegal, whereby individuals as well as the police will be empowered to remove all beggars from the streets, and place them in Homes, where they will be taught to grow into useful citizens.

Those desiring to help beggars in the right way must send their donations to the "Beggars' Friend Fund" at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, where they will be very welcome.

Shri Mahajan Association

The Hon Secretary, Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., Bombay, writes:—

An annual ordinary general meeting of the members of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., was held on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Sheth Chatrabhuj Devchand when the fourteenth annual report, audited profit and loss account and the balance sheet for the last Samvat year 1995 were passed.

The following seventeen members were elected on the Board for the Samvat year 1996:

Messrs. Shivlal Narpatlal Maniar, Ramdev Sukhanand Pilani, Vishnu Laxman Godbole, Hargovandas Uttamchand, Venilal Narottamdas Patwa, Jamnadas Jagjiwandas, Manilal Jamnadas, Narottamdas Mansukhlal, Rameshwardas Ramanand Dhedia, Isserdas Jamnadas, Jivatlal Chandrabhan Kothari, Piramal Ghanshamdas Kedia, Tansukhrai Snehiram Chidawa, Chatrabhuj Devchand, Jugalkishore Sagarmal Parasrampuria, Motilal Punjmal and Thakordas Surajlal

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

The following members were elected as members of the Arbitration Committee for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. Tansukhlal Chothmal Shravgi, Manilal Gunchand Zaveri, Jivatlal Harjiwandas, Ganpatlal Ichhachand, Hargovandas Sampritchand, Punamchand Motichand, Saijanlal Manaklal Gandhi, and Javerchand Bhimji Shah.

Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. were appointed as Auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 350.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: December 27.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt) :—
Ready (small grain) Rs. 18/15
Ready (large grain) Rs. 19
Shipment December Rs 9/12
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 10/9
Indian Sugars Ready Rs. 18/8 to 19/4.
Tone :—Steady.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION IN WAR

Advisory Board's Recommendation

Immediate work on a programme of cinchona cultivation, the urgency of which has increased owing to the war, has been recommended by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which has concluded its meeting in Delhi. As the work would involve an expenditure of about rupees eight or nine lakhs, the Board has recommended that the Government of India should give a special grant to the Imperial Council for carrying out this scheme.

A special officer, whose visit had been sanctioned by the Council to South Africa, to study Angora goats, has recommended in his report that if Angora goat is introduced in certain tracts of India it will be possible to build up a good trade in 'mohair' industry, both for internal consumption and exports.

MILK SUPPLY.

The question of supply of milk from the villages to towns was discussed. It was considered that the best method of tackling the problem was to establish central co-operative dairies in suitable rural areas, where milk is sold much cheaper than in towns and along with this the establishment of central creameries for dealing with surplus milk should also be considered.

NEW SCHEMES.

A number of new schemes were considered. An application from the Sind Government for a grant for research on 'bidi' tobacco was recommended with minor changes. In response to two applications for grants for research on cardamom it was recommended that a special officer should be appointed to make a survey on cardamoms for starting a suitably co-ordinated scheme. Applications from Sind and Bombay Governments for grants for the improvement of pulse crops were provisionally sanctioned and it was recommended that a small sub-committee might be appointed to examine the question of pulses as a whole.

The Board approved an application from the Sind Government for a grant for dry farming and recommended that a similar scheme for desert farming under extreme conditions such as those found in arid regions might be put up and considered at the next meeting.

Schemes relating to the investigation of soil problems in Bengal, manufacture of cheap manure at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, sheep breeding in Bihar, livestock investigation in the Punjab, improvement of Kangayam breed of cattle at Palayakottai, poultry diseases in the Punjab, damage caused by warble fly and ticks to hides and skins, animal nutrition in Bengal and nutritional requirements of milch cattle, and fish work at the Calcutta University, were recommended, some with and some without modifications.

Administration Of Osmania University

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD Dn. (By Mail).

According to the latest report on the administration of the Osmania University for the year 1346 'Fasli' (1936-1937) the total number of students in the University including the affiliated colleges was 1834 as against 1806 while the number in hostels was 378 as compared with 367 in 1345 'Fasli.'

It was Sir Akber Hydari, states the report in welcoming Sir Akber on his becoming the Chancellor of the University who, as the Educational Secretary of the Government had submitted in 1917 his epoch-making Memorandum which initiated the University scheme at a time when eminent educationists were sceptical about the success of an Indian language as a medium of instruction in Arts and Science.

Recalling the incidents that took place in connection with the late Waman Naik's procession and the anniversary connected thereto Mr. Yeshvanth Digamber Joshi, Secretary, Hindu Civil Liberties Union has issued a statement to the press congratulating the Nizam's Government on their lifting the ban on the entry of outside preachers (religious).

Activities Of Mombasa Indian Women's Association

The following are a few extracts from the first annual report of the Indian Women's Association, Mombasa :—

This is the first time in the history of the Indian Settlement in East Africa that an organisation of this nature has been formed.

The foundation of this organisation was laid on the 19th September, 1938.

In the educational line our achievements have been as follows :—

On the 21st June a public meeting of Indian women was called at the Government Indian Girls' School for the purpose of propaganda of the need of education.

It was announced that Adult Education Classes for instruction in Gujarati and English would shortly be opened. Accordingly, Adult Literacy Classes for the teaching of English and Gujarati thrice a week were opened at the Samaj Seva Buildings on the 3rd July, 1939.

For cultural development a Literary Circle was started in May 1939

Mrs. Ismail toured all the East African territories and endeavoured to establish as many sister organisations as possible. She addressed large public meetings of Indian women at Kampala, Mwanza, Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar. Her efforts resulted in the formation of two very strong and successful organisations at Kampala and Zanzibar.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The thirteenth annual general body meeting of the Association was held in the Association premises, on Monday last, Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, presiding.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting was read and adopted, the report and accounts for the year were unanimously approved and passed.

The following members were declared elected for the Managing Committee :—

(1) Mr. N. K. Ayyangar, (2) Mr. R. D. Char, (3) Dr. K. S. S. Doss, (4) Mr. G. S. Karpur, (5) Mr. C. Nanjundiah, (6) Mr. B. Narayanaswamy and (7) Mr. Srinagabhushan.

Mr. N. N. Iyengar was proposed as the President for the year 1939-40 by Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, and was unanimously elected.

Mr. N. Subramaniam was elected Vice-President and Messrs. N. G. Ayyangar and N. R. N. Iyengar, Joint Honorary Secretaries. Mrs. Vaidihi Bai Char was elected Lady Honorary Secretary and Messrs. Nagendra Datta and K. T. Sundara Rao, Joint Honorary Auditors.

DICRAFT CLASSES AT MATUNGA. PICTORIAL EDUCATION AND HANDICRAFT

The child is an important member of the family, and has his own ways of seeing things, forming impressions and expressing them. The most important vehicle of self-expression is the language of form and colour; it is the most realistic language that helps to record ideas in concrete form. To bring out and develop this aspect of life in the child, the Pictorial Education and Handicraft classes were started at Matunga on the 5th March by Mr. V. K. Annaswami Rao of the B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd.

RELIEF FOR DHARAMPUR CULTIVATORS

Ruler Tours Famine-Stricken Area

DHARAMPUR: December 26.

The personal assistant to the Maharaja of Dharampur writes :—

On his return from his recent American tour His Highness heard that things were quite unsatisfactory in his State due to the failure of crops. He toured all over the country to acquaint himself with the real state of affairs.

His Highness' birthday was celebrated to-day with great eclat. At the Durbar Mr. K. J. Thakkar referred to His Highness' offer on the last Durbar day to hand over the portfolios of Education, Public Health and Medicine to an elective council of the people and exhorted the people to take up that work. Royal clemency to certain prisoners, promotions to deserving officers and remissions of the State dues from poor peasants were announced. A State Dinner in the night and a free film-show were other features of the celebrations.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD GRAIN AT INDORE

Holkar Government's Measure

With a view to expedite the regulation of food grain in the City of Indore, the Holkar Government under the Defence of India Ordinance, Rule 81 have ordered as follows :—

Every grain merchant is hereby directed to carry on his business of selling grain as usual. In the event of his refusing or evading to sell, the Committee appointed under this order shall have the power to enquire into each such case and call upon the merchant concerned to continue his business as usual. On his failure to do so the Committee may with the previous approval of the Commissioner of Customs, Commerce and Industries enter upon the premises of such merchants and take such steps as it may deem necessary for the carrying on of the said business partly or wholly through such person as it may appoint for that purpose. Such person shall be deemed to be the agent of the owner or proprietor of the shop.

Nizam Railway Workers' Union

(From A Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD. (By Mail).

"If I have now accepted this responsible office it is with the determination to endeavour in my own humble way to establish once again that sort of cordiality, co-operation, mutual understanding and helpfulness between your organisation and the administration, as existed during the time I previously held the same office," said Mr. M. Fathullah Khan addressing the General Body meeting of the Railway Employees' Union, held on Wednesday in Jamshed Hall to transact the business of the annual general meeting.

Mr. M. Fathullah Khan continuing said: The only factor that has made me respond to your insistent call for over a year is the subtle manner in which parties concerned and unconcerned with your affairs have been trying to weaken your solidarity.

Let us all look forward to a satisfactory working of the Union to fruitful relations with the administration and to achievements worthy of both the administration and the Union."

After the election of the office-bearers and the new Committee members, the meeting terminated.

More Donations To Polish Relief Fund

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Hon. Treasurer, Polish Relief Committee, India, in a statement to the Press says:—

The following is a further list of donations received in aid of the Polish Relief Fund. Intending donors may send either cheque or cash to the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund. Mr. A. G. Gray, C/o the Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. A Parsi young lady Rs. 100. Mr. Fernandes of Lonavla Rs. 10, "Paupetas" of Sholapur Rs. 3, Mr. Patrick Castelino Rs. 5, Theosophx Co. India Ltd. Rs. 25, A. Sympathiser Rs. 30, Rev. Arthur Waite Rs. 15, Sir Gilbert Wiles Rs. 50, Mr. W. Henricks Rs. 13, Mr. J. Vonesch Rs. 50, Miscellaneous Collections Rs. 400, Anonymous Rs. 100, Toc H. Rs. 91-3-6, H. H. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs. 50,000, Indian Friends Rs. 155, Mr. T. D. Silva Rs. 4, Mr. A. M. Misquita Rs. 50, Poona Women Graduates Union Rs. 10, Miss Elice A Underwood Rs. 5, Mary L. Edwards Rs. 5-4-0, Staff of Examiner Press Rs. 4, Mrs. E. D. Cruz Rs. 10, Rev. Fr. Barbaza of Wynaad (Malabar) Rs. 4, Mr. W. L. Clement and Mrs. Clement Rs. 20, Dr. Nanzy Herbert of St. Margaret Hospital Rs. 10-4, Mr. Percy J. Fisher Rs. 5, Mrs. D. R. Dinshaw of Madras Rs. 25, H. H. the Maharaja Duiraj of Idar Rs. 500, Rev. P. E. Thorne of Kirkee Rs. 45-4-0, J. and J. De Clare Rs. 10 and Rt. Rev. Mar Alexander Chulamparambil Bishop of Kottayam (Travancore State) £2-10-0.—A. P.

LECTURES ON LAW IN RELATION TO JOURNALISM.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association has arranged a special course of five lectures by Mr. N. H. Pandia, at the University, South Wing on Friday from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. This short course of five weekly talks is intended for the general student and will commence from Friday the 12th January, 1940. The talks will be given under the following heads and in the following order, viz:—

1. The Law as to Copyright
2. Journalism and the Civil Law
3. Journalism and the Criminal Law
4. Journalism and Contempt of Court
5. The Press and the People.

Those who wish to join should enrol themselves at the office of the Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A nominal fee of Annas 8 will be charged.

LECTURES ON DISEASES.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association has arranged, a special course of ten lectures on "Diseases —what you should know about them" by Dr. P. V. Gharpure, M.D. at the Pathology Lecture Theatre, Coroner's Building, 1st floor, J. J. Hospital Compound on Wednesdays from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

This course of ten weekly talks is intended for the general student. The talk will be amply illustrated with practical demonstrations and will commence from Wednesday, the 10th January, 1940. The subject of the 1st talk is—"Introductory—Communicable Diseases in general."

The subjects of the subsequent talks will be announced each week. Those who wish to join should enrol themselves at the office of the Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 134/136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

A nominal Fee of Re. 1 will be charged for the course.

RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF DACOITS' FURY

Appeal For Funds

Sjt. Tulsidas Dayaram, Hon. Secretary, Relief Committee, 350, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay writes:—

"Owing to the dacoities that took place lately in Sind Villages, many people suffered heavily, and most of them, have become homeless and penniless and taken shelter in bigger towns. In response to numerous appeals for help, we have organised a committee under the name of "The Gamtoo Piecegoods Merchants Association". In Bombay funds have been collected as detailed below, and efforts are made to collect more funds, and therefore appeal to the public of Bombay to help the distressed, as made hereby. The amounts collected so far are as under:—

Seth Meghji Mathurdas Rs. 3,001; Seth Chaterbhoj Goverdhandas Rs. 1,001; Seth Pokardas Meghraj Rs. 1,001; Seth Tejbhandas Tharumal Rs. 1,001; Seth Thakurdas Deomal Rs. 1,001; Seth Madhodas Ghanshamdas Rs. 1,001; Seth Naraindas Parmanand Rs. 1,001; Seth Verhoomal Thawaroas Rs. 1,001; Seth Pessumal Vishindas Rs. 1,001; Seth Tejbhandas Udhavdas Rs. 1,001; Seth Shivaldas Totuldas Rs. 1,001; Seth Ramchand Tarachand Rs. 1,001; Seth Dhanrajmal Chatandas Rs. 601; Seth Balleram Kisharam Rs. 501; Seth Hasanand Parasram Rs. 501; Seth Bhojraj Ramchand Rs. 501; Seth Bulchuand Hassanand Rs. 501; Seth Issardas Company Rs. 301; Seth Teomal Nevandram Rs. 301; Seth Jethanand Madhodas Rs. 251; Seth Hariram Company Rs. 251; Seth Godharam Bojaj Rs. 201; Seth Tulsiram Sangotram Rs. 151; Seth Jethanand Dhanraj Rs. 151; Seth Wadhusingh Hemdev Rs. 101; Miscellaneous Rs. 1,800; Seth Tulsidas Dayaram Rs. 501.

Any contribution shall be gratefully received by me at the above address.

THAKKAR BAPA PURSE FUND

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh announces that Bombay's contribution towards the Thakkar Bapa Purse Fund amounts to Rs. 39,686/9/3 which includes Rs. 1,445/2/6 collected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The following are the donors towards the Thakkar Bapa Purse Fund, who have contributed Rs. 50 and over :—

Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai Rs. 3,000; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Rs. 2,500; Sir Chunilal V. Mehta Rs. 2,501; Messrs. Dharamsey M. Khatau and Bros., Rs. 2,501; Shri Mafatlal Gagalbhai Rs. 2,501; Shri J. L. Dahanukar Rs. 2,525; Shri Walchand Hirachand Rs. 2,500; Shri Kilachand Devchand Rs. 2,500; Shri Chunilal B. Mehta Rs. 1,501; Shri Narrondas Manordas Rs. 1,000;; Shri Rameshwardasji Birla Rs. 1,000; Shri Chandulal Nanavati Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee and Sons Rs. 1,001; Shri Hemchand Mohanlal Rs. 1,000; Shri Motilal Setalvad Rs. 1,000; Anonymous through Mr. Hutheesing Jetha Rs. 1,001; Shri Manecklal Chunilal Rs. 1,001; Seeds Traders Association Rs. 701; Anonymous through Mr. Hatheesing Jetha Rs. 501; Shri Ramanlal Dahyabhai Rs. 501; Shri Madhavlal M. Bhatt

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Broach Declines Under Renewed Pressure

LONDON STOCKS FIRM: OILS AND RAILS IMPROVE

Lower Fixing In London Silver

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

New York, Dec 27

Previous closing	10.89
To-day's opening	10.89
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	10.90
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

Liverpool, Dec 27

Previous closing	8.39
To-day's opening	8.23
Difference	—16
To-day's closing	8.28
Difference	—11

Broach April/May Expectation ..... Rs. 296-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 27

The New York cotton displayed moderate activity on scattered trade and local support but the lack of any definite news from Europe continued to hamper operations.

The trading in March began at 10.89 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices advanced in higher Liverpool cables and trade and local buying but the demand soon subsided with prices giving way under small selling orders. March receded to 10.86.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 27

The trading in Broach A/M began at Rs. 297. The rate improved to Rs. 300 but later declined on scattered liquidation. The market closed finally at Rs. 294-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 27

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

March (10.84/10.84) 10.89/89
May (10.50/10.49) 10.54/53
July (10.09/10.10) 10.12/11

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Dec 27

American January (8.36) 8.31
American March (8.39) 8.34
Giza January (9.87) 9.83
Giza March (10.04) 10.02

LONDON COMMODITIES

JUTES

London, Dec 27

Dundee December (£53) £54
Lighting December (£51) £51

SEEDS

Castorseeds January February (£22 1/4 quoted) £21 7/8 quoted
Linseed Calcutta January February (£21 3/8 quoted) £21 1/8 quoted
Linseed La Plata December (£16 1/8 quoted) £16 1/8 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal January February (£15 quoted) £14 1/2 quoted

RUBBER

Spot (11 1/16 paid and value) 11 3/4 paid and value
Forward January March (11 5/8 paid and buyers) 11 3/4 paid and value

METALS

Tin (£255 1/2 buyers £255 3/4 sellers. Firm) £250 buyers £250 1/4 sellers. Weak.
Electrolytic Copper Max. (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No 3 (111 sh) 111 sh

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 27

Previous closing	3.94 3/4
To-day's opening	3.94 3/8

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 27

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T T LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 27

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 27

The following cable regarding London silver market was received here to-day :

"India sold. Poor support. Market steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 27

Spot (23 5/16d) 22 1/2d—13/16
Forward (23 1/2d) 22 11/16d—13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 27

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13 23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.12) 30.14
London on Milan (77.75) 77.75
London on Shanghai (0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8) 0-4 1/2 to 0-5
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4 to 1-2 11/32) 1-2 1/4 to 1-2 11/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 3/8 per cent.

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver 22 1/2d
Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Dec 27

Wheat January	4	7	6
Wheat May	4	14	6
Linseed May	8	14	3
Groundnuts February	39	6	0
Castorseeds May	56	4	0
Cottonseeds January	26	1	0
Cottonseeds May	27	12	6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 27

Silver Ready	60	4	0
Silver Maggar	60	5	0
Silver Posh	60	15	0
Gold Ready	41	14	0
Gold Maggar	41	15	0
Gold Posh	42	1	0
Sovereigns	26	11	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 27

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (unquoted) dol 54
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 5/8) dol 30 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 67 1/8) dol 66 3/8
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted.

3½ P. C. STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 27

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £82

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 27

3 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81 1/2) £82
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/4) £104 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£100 1/4) £100 1/2
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£103 1/2) £103 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/59 (£94 1/4) £94 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£101 3/4) £102

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68) £68 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 5/8) £93 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£106 3/8) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 5/8) £105 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-9) 11-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (52-0) 52-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (d s) 3 1/4) dol 3 1/4
Elec Music Industry (7-9) 7-9
Princhin Johnson (18-1 1/2) 18-6
Imperial Chemical (29-9) 30-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-9) 61-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£29 1/2) £29
Dunlop Rubber (30-3) 30-3
Unilever Ordinary (31-0) 31-1 1/2
Ford Motors (13-0) 12-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£56 1/2) £56 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (91-3) 93-9
Carreas 'A' (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-1 1/2) 118-1 1/2
P and O Def (21-1 1/2) 21-4 1/2
Distillers (66-6) 65-6
Bredfords Dye (4-9) 4-9
British Celanese (7-7 1/2) 7-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (37-0) 37-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-3) 5-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (16-1 1/2) 16-0
Inter Nickel (dol 47 1/2) dol 47
Indian Iron (£5 7 1/2) £5 7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (31-10 1/2) 31-3
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-3
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-1 1/2) 34-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (32-6) 32-6
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £17 3/8
East Rand Properties (46-3) 45-7 1/2 Ex Div.
Rand Mines (£7 3/8) £7 1/4 Ex Div

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/4) £14
Associated Portland Cement (60-7 1/2) 60-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (72-6) 71-3
Sub Nigel (£10) £9 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-7 1/2) 24-4 1/2 Ex Div
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 22-6
Anglo-Iranian (55-0) 58-9
Burma Oil (61-3) 61-10 1/2
Maxican Eagle (6-7 1/2) 6-9
Shell Transport (80-0) 80-0
Royal Dutch (£24 1/4) £24 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 1/4) £37 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£13 1/4) £14 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
London Southern Def (£11 3/4) £12 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : December 27.

Despite a rise of 14 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market was easy at the opening on general selling. In sympathy with higher New York advices, the market opened at Rs. 304 for Broach A/M delivery and there being no support from professional operators, prices declined to Rs. 298 on general long liquidation. There is a decided change in the general sentiment and there is more disposition to secure profits. Any way the market is correcting overbought situation and prices are now coming in line with foreign cotton. This change will allow flow of cotton to normal channels of consumption and export and will ultimately help in maintaining sound technical situation.

Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 293. As this level there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 296. The Alexandria market opened at a rise of 7 points and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 296/8.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 16 points and with scattered selling prices in the local market declined to Rs. 295. The market finally closed firm at 5-30 p.m. with improved demand as under :—

F G M G	Broach April/May	Rs. 299/0
F G M G	Broach July/Aug	Rs. 305/8
Fine M G	Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 262/8
Fine M G	Oomra March	Rs. 267/8
F G M G	Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 218/0
F G M G	Bengal March	Rs. 219/0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay : December 27.

	TO-DAY	TOTAL
Bengal D/J	550	2800
Oomra D/J	250	2750

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1939/40	1938/39
Receipts to date 26-12-39	4739000	2973000
Receipts yesterday 26-12-39	94000	13000
Exports to date 26-12-39	3010000	1929000
Stock at Ports 22-12-39	3256000	3033000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-12-39	3385000	3444000
Stock at Liverpool 15-12-39	.....	1086000
Visible Supply 22-12-39	.....	7821000
Quantity in sight 22-12-39	9161000	7097000
Quantity out of sight 15-12-39	.....	4745000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay : December 27.

	New Crop. January	
Bengal Fine	323/24	+3 1/2
Punjab Fine	225/26	+4
C. P. 1	285/88	+17
C. P. 2.	276/77	+9
Berar	269/70	+3
Khandesh	258/61	—6
Jalna/Sailu	259/61	.....
Ahmednagar	260/62	.....
		February
Broach	312/14	+2
Punjab 4 F.	.....	.....
Punjab 289 F.	.....	.....
Sindh N. T.	340/46	.....

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay : December 27.

	Extra-Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	225	233	220	217	...
M G Punjab	225	225	220	217	...
M G Oomra No. 3	271	269	265	263	...
M G C. P. No. 1	285	283	280	277	...
M G C. P. No. 2	277	275	272	269	...

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPT INTO BOMBAY

Bombay : December 27.

In full-pressed bales. 23-12-39	Since Sept. 1 This year.	Last year
Khandesh	1,383	13,918	12,851
Central India	735	12,919	61,188
Barsi and Nagar	1,816	47,300	13,562
Hyderabad-Gaorani	906	15,902	1,139
Berar	3,464	72,418	44,585
Central Provinces	867	17,373	15,609
Total Oomras	8,851	179,823	148,934
Dholera	134	8,817	58,302
N.-W. Provinces		16,413	538
Rajputana	490	10,660	11,478
Sind-Punjab	1,714	151,901	99,216
Broach		797	12,088
Cocompta and Dharwar	39	13,450	12,051
Westerns Northerns	108	12,324	11,697
Cocoanada			6
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		388	2,376
American		379	612
Egyptian, African and Sudan		124,440	113,291
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,892	6
Total	11,346	521,184	470,595
Arrived by road to 21st December 1939		65,000	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales. 23-12-39 Sept 1 to Dec. 21

	This year.	Last year
Europe	2,555	36,360	66,360
Japan and China	6,100	250,546	341,334
Coast Ports		8,279	13,197
Up-country by Rail		122,235	95,733
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26,943	32,587
Total	8,655	446,365	548,320

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay : December 27.

Yarn No.	December.	February.	April.
6 1/2s.	142	144	146
10 1/2s.	158	161	164
20 1/2s.	217	225	229
40s.	285	286	289

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay : December 27.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
CASTORSEEDS MAY :—			
Opening	55	0	0
Highest	56	4	0
Lowest	55	0	0
Closing	56	4	0
GROUNDNUTS FEBRY. :—			
Opening	39	4	0
Highest	39	11	6
Lowest	39	1	6
Closing	39	11	0
COTTONSEEDS JANUARY :—			
Opening	26	4	0
Highest	26	4	0
Lowest	25	15	3
Closing	26	3	0
COTTONSEEDS MAY :—			
Opening	27	10	0
Highest	27	15	0
Lowest	27	9	0
Closing	27	13	6

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 22-12-1939 were as under :—

Number of cheques—1,13,022.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 21,09,69,907-8-3.

Dry Weather

POONA : December 27.

Weather has been mainly dry over the country. Temperatures were appreciably above normal along and near the North-West Frontier.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-12-1939 :

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.082 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.9 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.4 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 deg. (0.1 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.4 deg. (0.7 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 0.

YARN MARKET DISPLAYS UNCERTAIN TENDENCY

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The yarn market has remained quiet but steady throughout the whole past week partly due to holidays intervening and partly owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand from almost all consuming centres since the last few days. It seems as if the speculators and middlemen who have purchased large quantities of yarns on a speculative basis with a view to secure large profits as a result of War have now been losing patience and if the market conditions continue to remain dull and lifeless for a few days more it is very likely that some of these speculative Longs will begin to liquidate their holdings and depress the markets. Much more will however depend upon the course of cotton prices in the next few days. At the moment the tendency of cotton market is very uncertain and although after a heavy decline to the extent of about Rs. 40 per candy there has been some improvement by way of reaction, the undertone continues to remain uncertain. As regards export market demand has considerably fallen off probably due to higher prices and also due to some recent decline in cotton. Reports from piecegoods market are also not satisfactory and it is reported that during the week under review turnover in piecegoods has been considerably restricted and prices have declined to some extent in the absence of satisfactory demand. The future tendency is rather uncertain at present.

English Yarns

No business is possible in this class yarns on account of very high Manchester prices.

Japanese And Shanghai Yarns

As a result of recent decline in cotton, prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have declined to the extent of quarter to half an anna per lb. all-round. Turnover has been very limited during the week with a slightly easy tendency at the close. As regards Mercerised yarns speculative turnover has considerably fallen off and prices have declined to the extent of Rs. 10 per case with an uncertain tendency at the close. Fresh forward business in Japan has been practically nil on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese spinners at present. Arrivals during the week are limited but further heavy arrivals are expected during the next week. Exchange has remained unchanged during the week.

Artificial Silk Yarns

Official prices of the Italian Syndicate have remained unchanged during the week but it is reported that the Syndicate have demanded about one anna per lb. more than the official rates from the buyers and some of the buyers have paid enhanced prices owing to scarcity of stocks and very limited arrivals from Italy. As regards Japanese yarns prices have tended to improve further regularly in low grade yarns and in dull lustred yarns owing to scarcity of stocks and improved demand from mills and consuming centres. Reports from consuming centres are also encouraging and it is very likely that if improvement in demand is maintained a few days more, prices in art silk yarns will show further improvement in course of time. As regards Staple Fibra yarns undertone has remained slightly easy on account of heavy arrivals and limited demand from upcountry markets.

Indian Yarns

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., during the week has continued to remain very satisfactory in spite of the holidays intervening and prices on the whole have declined to the extent of about Rs. 3 per bale during the week with an uncertain tendency at the close.

SHARP DECLINE IN FORWARD SUGAR PRICES

JAVA SUGAR.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

Since our last review during the first part of the week local market for ready Java sugar remained quiet with prices fluctuating within narrow limits but during the second half of the week market developed easier tendency and declined by 4 annas as compared with the closing quotations at the end of the last week. There were sharp fluctuations in the market according to the movement of Indian sugar and reports received from time to time from Cawnpore regarding sales of Indian sugars. As regards forward positions there has been sharp decline of about 12 annas in December and 9 and 4 annas in March and September respectively which has been mainly due to weakness in ready; liquidation by dealers and outsiders and also due to lack of buying interest from out ports. During the week no direct business has been possible owing to wide disparity between Java and the local market but on the contrary there was some inclination on the part of the local import Houses to cancel in Java but business was not possible as Java Exporters were not interested to buy back their contracts owing to freight and Exchange difficulties. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close undertone was quiet.

INDIAN SUGAR.

There were sharp fluctuations in Indian sugars both in ready and forward according to reports received from Cawnpore and Calcutta. On the 18th inst. price of Indian sugar for ordinary quality declined to Rs. 11-13 to Rs. 11-14 and for superior to Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-2 but recovered at the close by 5 to 6 annas per maund owing to some local short coverings and better reports from Cawnpore. The general impression amongst the dealers is that prices will decline during January or February when Indian sugars will begin to move freely. Arrivals during the week were estimated at about 6000 bags which were easily absorbed as local stocks are small and there is demand for ready at the present level of prices. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 600 tons and stocks at 500 tons as against 800 and 3700 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market there was a decline of 10, 9 and 9 points in March, May and July. Java market was steady. It was reported that total balance of Whites of 1939 crops available for Export was sold out by the first week of December 1939 leaving only some 10,000 tons Browns available for Export in hands of the "Nivas". According to the latest telegrams from Java Exporters, market in Java is steady with moderate stocks and upward tendency.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

Calcutta market was reported steadier with an improvement of 4 to 6 annas both in ready and forward owing to Government of Bengal fixing the maximum price level, higher by 8 annas per maund and the news that price of cane was increased by one anna for second half of December. There was little interest in Java sugar and prices fluctuated according to movements Indian sugars. There was little activity in Karachi market both in Java and Indian sugars and prices fluctuated according to reports from Cawnpore and Calcutta.

Stocks of sugar in M.B.I. ports on about 7th Dec. 1939 were estimated at 29369 tons as against 15526 tons at the same time last year.

GENERAL.

Local market for ready Java is likely to remain steady at the present level as the present prices are far below replacing costs and fresh arrivals are negligible. As regards forward positions general opinion is that the present decline discount most of the bearish factors and it is likely that prices will improve as soon as there is demand from outports which is expected shortly in view of the fact that local prices are below Java parity.

CULTIVATOR'S LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO PROFIT

Plea For Exemption Of Price Control Regulations

THAT IT IS THE INDIAN CULTIVATOR'S LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO EARN HIS PROFITS AFTER A PROLONGED PERIOD OF DEPRESSION AND THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO CO-OPERATE IN REMOVING ALL OBSTACLES IN THIS REGARD, ARE THE POINTS EMPHASISED BY THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN A COMMUNIQUE TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPOSED PRICE CONTROL.

The Communique states :—

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have noted with apprehension reports in the Press about suggestions made to the Government of India for adopting a scheme for controlling prices of staple agricultural commodities in India. Whilst the Committee do not, and indeed cannot, overlook the interests of consumers, they fear that interests of the Indian cultivators may be ignored, and hence they consider it necessary that Government should not overlook the following aspects of the question before themselves devising or recommending to Provincial Governments any scheme for "Price Control" for the country as a whole.

The Committee think it only natural that one of the main aspects of the last Great War which the people in India and perhaps in the world, remember and desire to avoid this time, is the amount of 'profiteering' practised during the War which resulted in a steep rise in the cost of living in this country in common with almost all the countries. The Committee fully appreciate the general sentiment against any attempt to profiteer at the expense of the consumer at large, but the loose way in which the term 'Profiteering' appears to be used in this context leads the Committee to fear that a confusion of thought in this matter may drive the Government to adopt a policy which might do injustice and incalculable harm to the interests of the grower in India

CULTIVATORS' PLIGHT

The Committee of the Federation desire to draw the special attention of the Government to the miserable plight of the Indian cultivators during the whole of the last decade. Ever since the onset of the great depression of 1929, the prices of staple commodities in India registered a catastrophic decline. Thus, the prices of important staple commodities, such as raw jute, raw cotton, wheat and oilseeds were nearly halved as a result of the agricultural and industrial depression in the world as a whole. It is pertinent to observe in this connection that while most of the other countries recovered from the great depression by the middle of 1933/'34 and actually attained a boom period in 1937, the position of the Indian cultivators remained practically unchanged throughout this period.

The central problem which caused grave concern to all thoughtful people in the country throughout the last few years was the problem of how to raise the purchasing power and the earning capacity of the mass of the Indian cultivator who suffered a severe decline in his income during the depression following 1929.

In view of these circumstances the outbreak of war in Europe with the expansion of demand for raw materials and foodstuffs that it implies, appears to be a natural breathing period to enable the cultivator to receive remunerative prices for his staple products.

THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHT

While estimating the recent rise in commodity prices in India, it should not be forgotten that in spite of the advance recorded in the general level of commodity prices, the Indian cultivator is still not getting for his products prices which he secured in the commercial boom year of 1928/'29. It is but fair, therefore, to urge that the Indian cultivator should be allowed to utilise this opportunity caused by an expansion in the demand for his products as a result of the war, and to earn prices which would give him a legitimate profit for his occupation and, if possible, enable him to recoup his resources, which have been severely depleted as a result of the continuous bad times for a period of nearly ten years

The Committee, therefore, submit that any attempt by the Central Government or the Provincial Governments to control prices of staple commodities in which the Indian cultivator is interested, would virtually amount to a denial by the Government to the millions of helpless, ignorant cultivators of their legitimate right to earn the normal profits for their labour.

"REMOVE ALL OBSTACLES"

An important aspect of the matter to which the Committee invite pointed attention of the Government is the fact that even though the commodity prices be allowed to rise in response to the changed conditions of demand, the prices would not be sustained at that high level and consequently the Indian cultivators would not receive the fullest benefit of the enormous increase for their products unless effective steps are taken by Government to promote Indian export trade.

The Committee, therefore, feel that at this juncture the Government of India in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, should endeavour to remove all obstacles in the way of our export trade, with a view to enable the cultivator to take advantage of the ruling high market quotations.

FRENCH EXAMPLE

The attention of the Committee has been drawn to a condensed reprint from "Le Moie" Paris, on the control of prices in war time, published in the November issue of the Magazine "Digest."

It will be seen that in France agricultural products have been exempt from control of prices. It is necessary to point out that as the United Kingdom is interested in securing raw materials either for civil or for military requirements, the Government of India require to be doubly assured that the need of Great Britain is not met at this juncture at the expense of the weakest link in the chain of India's economic fabric. Newspaper reports a few weeks back said that wool from South Africa had to be acquired by Great Britain at a price approximating the price of wool from Australia. The Committee feel that with Governors carrying on administrations in most of the Provinces since the war broke out, the necessity of the Central Government not instituting price control without consultation with non-official Committees fully representative of the general public, would be recognised.

KHER TO PRESIDE

Vidarbha Congress Conference In January

The Yeotmal District Congress Committee with the full concurrence of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee has decided to hold the Provincial Conference at Yeotmal, in the second week of January. The probable dates are the 14th and 15th January.

The Conference will be inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. B. G. Kher Ex-Prime Minister of Bombay has been approached for the Presidentship of the conference.

The conference will take into consideration not only the political question, but also the local Berar grievances and particularly grievances of the agriculturists.

PREPARING FOR NEXT GANDHI SANGH MEETING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Dr. Profulla Ghosh and Mr. R. S. Dhotre, Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, left for Malkanda in Dacca District to-day to look after the arrangements in connection with the sixth session of the Sangh to be held there from February 20 to February, 26.

About 400 members and guests —200 from Bengal and 200 from other provinces—are expected to attend the session. Members of the Sangh number 164 in all.

The authorities are being moved, for setting up a temporary telegraph office in Malkanda during the session.—United Press.

REMOVE HOLWELL MONUMENT

Demand Of Serajuddaula Anniversary Committee

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

An emergent meeting of the Serajudaula Anniversary Committee was held here under the presidency of Dr. Habibullah, Editor of "Bulbul."

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting: —

"The meeting of the Serajuddaulla Anniversary Committee expresses sorrow and surprise at the reply made by the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, to the question in connection with the removal of the Holwell Monument (Calcutta) in the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

"The Committee respectfully draws the attention of Sir Nazimuddin that the demand for 3rd July, 1939 (Serajuddaulla Anniversary Day) from cities, towns, remotest villages of Bengal and other provinces of India, Burma and even far off Egypt and the movement has spread far and wide.

"This meeting expresses satisfaction at the assurance said to have been give.. by Sir Nazimuddin in the meeting of the Coalition Party of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Council, and requests him to make a public statement forthwith on behalf of the Government of Bengal.

"The meeting extends its full co-operation to the proposed special session of the All-Bengal Muslim Students League, regarding the question of the removal of the Holwell Monument."—United Press.

Sir Stafford Cripps In Rangoon

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

Sir Stafford Cripps, with Mr. Wilson his Secretary, arrived here yesterday. He has a busy programme here, and is dining tonight with U Tin Tut. He will meet leaders and grant an interview to the Rangoon journalists on Friday, whereafter the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Rangoon will entertain him at a Tea Party in his honour. The local Chinese community are giving a dinner in his honour the same night.

A public meeting is being arranged to be held on Friday evening. Sir Stafford leaves by train for Mandalay on Saturday morning, and will later proceed to China via the new Highway.—United Press.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, for the week ended the 22nd day of December, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	16,81,09,000
Notes in circulation :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	221,54,77,003
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11,14,25,000
Total Notes issued	249,30,11,000
Total Liabilities	249,30,11,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 88.85 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	101,50,11,000
Total of A.	145,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	65,04,95,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	38,33,59,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	.....
Total Assets	249,30,11,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India Banking Department as on the 22nd December, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits :—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	3,77,33,000
(2) Government of Burma	1,58,09,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,08,09,000
(b) Banks	14,44,79,000
(c) Others	1,18,66,000
Bills Payable	9,08,000
Other Liabilities	2,99,63,000
Rupees	44,15,57,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,58,39,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	2,70,000
Rupee Coin	3,33,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,50,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(a) Internal	..
(b) External	..
(c) Government Treasury Bills	9,28,88,000
Balances held abroad*	2,08,67,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	98,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	.....
Investments	5,54,90,000
Other Assets	3,27,20,000
Rupees	44,15,57,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-12-1939

At 8 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.6 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.33 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.14 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Dec 27

To-day's closing quotations :—

Cotton Sind January	29	0	0
March	28	12	9
Punjab January	22	8	0
March	22	11	3
Desi American January	31	7	9
March	31	8	9
Tone :—Weak.			
Wheat January	31	6	9
Wheat March	32	6	3
Wheat July	34	5	0
Tone :—Weak			
Gram January	36	10	6
Gram July	37	3	0
Toria February	47	6	0
Toria March	48	7	6
Cottonseed January	23	3	0
Cottonseed March	33	15	6

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Dec 27

Lionel Edwards Dutch ss Grootekerk of 5444 reg tons, Captain B A Van arrived from Rotterdam with general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-12-39.

Japanese ss Zinzan Maru
American ss Pres Van Buren

EXPORTS

Bombay, Dec 27

110 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 750 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 80 bags sandalwood S Nowroji; 818 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1232 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 1848 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 640 bags myrabollams R S Tata and Co; 2570 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji and Co; 500 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 41 bales cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste Co; 32 bags gum N Muljee and Co; 377 bags fleaseed husk D Abraham and Sons; 1107 bags gum S Khetsey and Co; 35 bales grey ctn yarn S J David and Co Ltd; 30 bags steatite powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 250 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co Ltd; 900 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 38 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 350 bales cotton raw Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 20115 bags gr nut oil cake exp Ralli Bros Ltd; 500 bags gr nut kernals M Bhuta and Co; 23464 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 1000 bales raw cotton N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 210 bales raw cotton A Clayton and Co.

IMPORTS

1320 d/s zinc oxide; 290 cases cigarettes; 1242 pkgs paint, 200 nongs empty cylinders; 96 cases biscuits; 156 d/s chloride of zinc; 80 cases iron panel pins; 81 cyl autydrous ammonia; 177 cases cordials; 91 cases asbestos; 146 cases paper; 100 d/s plaster of paris; 96 cases photo material; 240 cases beer; beer; 765 cases fruit salt; 380 cases patent food and glassware; 1000 ctns lager in tins; 562 cases wine; 87 ctns elect lamps; 250 cases lime juice; 200 bags fuller's earth; 325 cases gin; 49 bundles emulsions; 60 bags charcoal duet; 1000 sacks lump whiting; 72 cases elect flux coating; 162 cases bottled lager; 40 cases grease proof paper

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Magha. Vad 2, 1996
Muslim : Jilkad 16, 1358
Parsi : Tir 24, 1309
Hightide : 1-08 13-01
Lowtide : 7-30 19-01
Sunrise : 7h. 10m.
Sunset : 5h. 10m.

PORT HAJ COMMITTEE

The s.s. 'Rizwani', which left Bombay with pilgrims on the 9th December, 1939, arrived at Jeidda on the 20th instant.

'G' WARD CONGRESS

The enrolment of Satyagraha Volunteers has started in the 'G' Ward Those persons who are willing to join as Satyagraha Volunteers Corps are requested to attend the Congress Committee's Office and sign the requisite forms which will be in the office.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Messrs. Vandreker and Songaonker, M.L.A.s., will speak on 'Constituent Assembly" at Kamatipura 4th Lane at 9 p.m to-day (Thursday).

IRANIAN MOSQUE

A correspondent writes :—

A largely attended meeting of the Shia Asna Ashari Iranians of Bombay was held at Shashtary Imamwada, when various speakers expressed their dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs of the Iranian mosque and the manner of appointing new Trustees. The following resolution was passed unanimously :—

"Resolved that the Trustees of the Iranian Mosque be requested to appoint one of the following gentlemen :—

(1) Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani, (2) Mr. Haji Mohamed Kazemi, (3) Mr. Syed Mohamed Jalali, (4) Mr. Haji Mohamed Dehdushti, as a trustee of the Iranian mosque in the vacancy caused or about to be caused through the retirement of Mr. Abbas Mirza."

METRO
Daily at 3, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
LAST DAY!

TO-MORROW!
at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

HAL ROACH presents
LAUREL & HARDY

A CHUMP AT OXFORD
Released thru United Artists
NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—Auzurie. To-day at 6-30 p.m. Tomorrow at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Come on George" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Women" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage Agent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Chump At Oxford" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EROS—"Beau Geste" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Daughters of India". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Phantom of the West" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

SARDAR TO ADDRESS MEETING AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Palan Sojpal Chawl, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Messrs. B. G. Kher, A. B. Latthe, L. M. Patil and others will speak on "The Task Before Us."

Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Public Meeting At Matunga

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.), when Sjt. Kamat, ex-Secretary of the National Planning Committee will speak on "The Present Stalemate and How To End It." Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH EXAM.

The ensuing Hindi Prachar examinations of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held on Sunday, February 11, 1940. The examination forms should be submitted to the office of Hindi Vidyapeeth, Marwadi Vidyalaya premises, 1st floor, Sandhurst Road, (side entrance) any day in the morning between 8 and 9 a.m. or Hirabagh, C. P. Tank, Bombay 4.

BHATIA STUDENTS' UNION

The Bhatia Students' Union has arranged a trip to Marwa (near Malad) on Saturday, December 30. Students intending to join may give their names before tomorrow (Friday) at 223c, Cavel Street, Bombay 2 between 4 and 6 p.m. Students are requested to be present at the Charni Road Railway Station at 6 a.m. on the day.

Maharashtra Congress Youth Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Maharashtra Congress Youth Workers of Bombay and Suburbs was held last Sunday to consider a proposal of convening a Maharashtra Congress Youth Conference. The meeting passed a resolution supporting this proposal and enunciating the objects of the Conference.

The Conference is intended to mobilise the Maharashtra youth under the banner of the Congress for the future struggle and also to counteract the communal propaganda in Maharashtra. The resoluton urged the Congress that the only effective check against reactionary Communalism is the resumption of national offensive. The resolution assured the Congress that if such a struggle is launched the youth of Maharashtra will solidly stand behind the Congress.

The meeting elected a Provisional Organising Committee consisting of thirty members belonging to different student and youth organisations. Three provisional Secretaries were elected to carry on the work of the Conference.

Representatives of Thana, Kolaba, Satara, and Hyderabad students' youth organisations were present at the meeting and declared their complete support to the Conference and assured all co-operation.

It is proposed that the Conference should be held at Poona in the last week of January.

The first meeting of the Organising Committee will be held on Sunday. The time and place will be declared later in the Press.

All-India Christian Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The 24th session of the All-India Indian Christian Conference began this evening under the presidentship of Dr. H. C. Mukerjee. The proceedings began with the "Vande Mataram" song. Mr. Cyril Khisty, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming said: "Our community welcomed the formation of Congress Ministries and expressed regret on their resignation. Mr. Khisty paying glowing tributes to Congress Ministries said the C. P. Ministry enacted legislation for the welfare of the masses the achievement being tenancy legislation and prohibition. He condemned Mr. Jinnah's "Deliverance Day" and characterised it as antinational and undemocratic. He lent support to the demand of the Constituent Assembly with reservation of seats for safeguarding interests of the minorities.

Concluding, he said the aim of the Christian Community was full independence.

GOODS ON ENEMY SHIPS

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber writes:

The Indian Merchants' Chamber is informed that the Government of India have accepted the offer of the London Chamber of Commerce to negotiate with enemy shipping owners fir the recovery of cargoes on board enemy vessels which have taken refuge in neutral ports. The London Chamber of Commerce is represented for this purpose in India by Messrs. Cox and Kings (Agents) Limited, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If any Indian Merchant wishes to take advantage of this offer with a view to carry on negotiations in respect of any cargo on such ships in which he is interested, he can get into touch with Messrs. Cox & Kings (Agents Ltd., and inform the Government of India to that effect by telegram.

More detailed information in this regard can be had on enquiry at the Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Fort, Bombay.

MAINTAIN PURITY OF MOTHER TONGUE

Prakasam's Advice To Andhras

The 64th anniversary of the Telugu, Free Library, Bombay, was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Telugu Munurwar Wadi, Shankar Rao Pupula Road. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay, presided. Mr. T. Prakasam was attended the function.

Mr. S. L. Silam, chairman of the Managing Committee of the Library read the annual report of the Institution, which was 63 years ugo.

Mr. Prakasam, speaking in Telugu, said that he found that the majority of Andhras or Telugu speaking people from Andhra who had left their homes and settled down in other cities neglected their own mother tongue. By mixing up their language with the local languages they unconsciously corrupted their own mother tongue. They should make it a point, to avoid it. That could be done keeping to the Telugu language at home. He said that this insistence on maintaining the purity of the mother tongue, did not mean aversion to the local languages. The purity of the mother tongue could be preserved by starting free schools in different localities for their children. Libraries also would help to a great extent.

Such institutions should not be developed in any sectarian basis.

Referring to the 2 years of Congress Ministry Mr. Prakasam said that it was like jail life.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Ex-Prime Minister, of Bombay, speaking on the importance of education said that the best medium of imparting education was through free libraries and schools. He was glad to know that the Library of Kamatipura survived a period of 63 years and had come to play its proper part.

Referring to the communal question Mr. Kher said that neither Hindus nor Muslims would rule India. It was the Congress, consisting of Hindus, Muslims and other Minorities that would give every civic right to one and all.

He was glad to know that Muslim ladies in one of their meetings gave high tributes to the Congress Ministries for inaugurating Prohibition.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia the president spoke on the importance and necessity of starting libraries and free schools in every locality. He said, he was prepared to give every help in this direction.

Other speakers included the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, and Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya while requesting the public to co-operate, laid stress on the necessity of free schools at Naigaum, Worli, Parel and other places where large numbers of Andhras resided.

Rift In Muslim League Lute

Resignations In Monghyr: Ulema Close Mosques For "Deliverance Day" Observance

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 27.

Mr. Jinnah's "Deliverance Day," has created serious rift in Muslim ranks. Two members have resigned from the Monghyr Muslim League yesterday as a protest against what they themselves say "League's campaign of hatred." More resignations are expected.

Reports from districts show that "Deliverance Day" was not observed in 75 per cent. of Mosques at Biharsharif, Sasaram, Gaya and other places.

Ulema refused to open Mosques for "Deliverance Day" because that would mean denial of Islamic right to non-Leaguer Muslims to offer prayer to Prophet and God.

LEAGUE PRESIDENT ASKED TO RESIGN

"Deliverance Day" Development At Jodhpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, Dec. 25.

The "Deliverance Day" meeting called by the President, of the Marwar Muslim League ended in a fiasco. As the Muslim public refused to hear anything against the Nationalist Muslims. This resulted in the League President Mr. Amir Ahamad's quitting the meeting.

In the evening about 1500 Muslims took part in the meeting which was presided over by Kazi Md. Bux Nagori. The assembled Muslim public refused to hear the League President and his colleagues and with one voice demanded his resignation. Nationalist Muslim Leaders supported the Congress.

After the Nationalist Muslims had presented their case, it was unanimously decided that there was no need of any "Deliverance Day" in Marwar.

It is understood that a motion of no-confidence in the League president will be moved, if the resignation demanded was not submitted by him in the general meeting of the League.

MUSLIM MINISTERS ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE TO LEAGUE FUND

SHILLONG, Dec. 26.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the Assam Provincial Muslim League Conference, Maulvi Abdul Matin Chowdhuri, General Secretary, Assam Provincial Muslim League, has issued a circular to all Muslim Ministers and members belonging to the Muslim League Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly, to contribute 5 per cent. of their salaries every month to the Provincial Muslim League Fund with effect from January 1, 1940.—United Press.

ALLAH BUX FULFILS ROUND OF ENGAGEMENTS

Does Not Seek Congress Support, He Avers

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind, has had a busy time in the city, since his arrival here three days ago.

He dined out, lunched out and had tea seldom with his host, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

On Wednesday he had prolonged talks with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

Interviewed, the Sind Premier denied that he had come to Bombay to seek the support of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislature. His visit was purely private and since Sardar happened to be in Bombay, he called on him and besides that there was no special significance in his meeting him now.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux had also discussions with Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab who was to have left on Tuesday, but has, however, postponed his departure. He had also conversations with Mr. M. Y. Nurie, ex-Minister of Bombay.

MAHASABHA'S COUNTER-MOVE

Committee To Be Set Up To Inquire Into Hindus' Grievances In Muslim-Majority Provinces

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

According to a local daily a committee will be set up shortly under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha with Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee as chairman to enquire into the grievances of Hindus in Muslim-majority provinces, especially Bengal, the Punjab and Sind.—United Press.

Savarkar Hoists Hindu Flag

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Hoisting the Hindu flag at Wellington Square Mr. Savarkar said that the flag they were hoisting would not only stand as an emblem of glory and tradition of the Hindu race but would also prove an emblem of the power, sacrifice, heroism and fraternity of the entire Hindu race in India. This flag, he added, would not antagonise the flags of other races in India and would remain allied to them.—United Press.

MORAL SUPPORT v. EXPLOITATION

Dr. Gopichand On India's Demand For Declaration Of Britain's War Aims

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

"In our own non-violent way we were fighting for our freedom long before the present war broke out. The war has created additional problems for us. Unlike any other country of the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations we have been declared a belligerent country without even our being consulted and England considers it her lawful right to use our resources to fight her imperialist war. We cannot be expected to help any other nation in carrying on a war whose basis is not moral."

Thus observed Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, declaring open the All-India Medical Conference this morning.

Dr. Bhupal Singh presided.

Continuing Dr. Gopichand said: "England may exploit, as it is doing, our material resources by its imperialist hold on our country. But we withheld our moral support to England and she cannot have our moral support and willing material support unless she satisfies us regarding her war aims and her peace aims and gives some immediate proof of her willingness to apply these aims to India".—United Press.

Jaipur Praja Mandal Elections

The Publicity Officer, Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, writes:—

Dates for the forthcoming elections of the different Committees constituted under the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal have been announced by the General Secretary of the Mandal. The last dates for enrolling primary members is within, January 5 and 13.

The elections for the Local, District and Mofussil Committees will be held between January 21 and February 2. The Presidential election will be held on February 25.

THEN
o-o-oh!
"A year ago I was an absolute wreck with lumbago. I was frequently confined to my bed for weeks on end and any form of exercise was acute agony."
NOW
ha-ha-ha
"Now I am a new man. A friend advised me to give Kruschen Salts a trial and my lumbago has now completely gone. I have taken up athletics, a sport which I thought I would never be able to tackle again."
Why is it that Kruschen is so effective in disposing of lumbago? Simply that the combination of the six natural salts in Kruschen remove the cause, which is impurities in the bloodstream. Kruschen stimulates your eliminating organs to natural, gentle and healthy action. Poisons go, your blood is purified and lumbago loses its grip.
You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists, stores and bazars.
KRUSCHEN SALTS
YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT
KRUSCHEN
FEELING!

1ST STEP TO HANDSOME HAIR
.. CHECK
DRY SCALP
STOP worrying about that falling dandruff and annoying itchy scalp. Concentrate on relieving Dry Scalp the easy 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic way. This different Tonic actually supplements the natural scalp oils, protects against Dry Scalp. A few drops on the hair EVERY MORNING will keep it good-looking. EVERY WEEK, before shampooing, a generous massage with 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic will help prevent Dry Scalp.
Vaseline HAIR TONIC
TRADE MARK
First Aid
For cuts, bruises, burns and rough broken skin, use 'Vaseline' Petroleum Jelly. Absolutely pure, it soothes and aids healing. Keep a jar always on hand.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Going round suburban villages during X'mas holidays I felt that the atmosphere was not a very lively one as X'mas usually is. This I think was due to the effect of war had in making more workers jobless and to a great extent to the suburbs being "dry".

The church services were going through as usual. St. Peter's newly opened Church in Bandra, was overcrowded for the midnight mass on Sunday.

On December 25, Bandra's annual variety entertainment held by the Colwad Dramatic Union at St. Stanislaus School compound was overdid, while the annual dance at the "Rest" Ranvar Tennis Courts saw over 1,500 people.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT THANA

News reaches me that one of a party of four merry-maker who left Dadar for a drink at Thana, while returning after the drink slipped into a creek. He was rescued but succumbed before medical aid could be rushed.

'KIDDIES DAY' AT BANDRA TALKIES

For the first time in the history of the Suburbs, Bandra yesterday held a "Kiddies Day" at Bandra Talkies.

A special programme of "Mickey Mouse Symphonies" was screened to nearly 3th children from all over the suburbs

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1939

A BELLICOSE STATEMENT

We regret we cannot congratulate Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi on the bellicose statement that he has issued. Though he says that he makes his statement "with all the responsibility of my position as a unit in an important political party in the country," no right-thinking man will agree that any politician with a due sense of his responsibility could have indulged in the threat which he has given. Sir Ali Mahomed asks the British Government "to hold their hands off Law and Order and leave us alone to ourselves to settle the minority issue with the Congress, one way or the other in a few weeks' time." If words have any meaning, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan is asking for a sanguinary civil war in the country, for he goes on to add, "The Congress may be assured that by its short-sighted postponement and shelving of the real question before the country, it is heading along to a situation which must, sooner or later, force the country to come to grips and involve all the minorities, who have no faith in the Congress doctrine of 'Ahimsa', in a bloody struggle, if for no other reasons, for the one of birthright, the prevention of self-extinction." Sir Ali Mahomed Khan's threat is absolutely uncalled-for. It takes two to fight. The Congress is pledged to non-violence. It wants no war. And it will yield to no threats.

Crux Of The Problem

Nor is Sir Ali Mahomed Khan's premise correct. The Congress wants independence and power, not for any particular political party, community or class. It wants them for all Indians, irrespective of creed, class or community. Being an organization of human beings it may have committed some mistakes in the past and may even commit some in the future, but it has deliberately done no injustice to any community. It will, in a free India, tolerate injustice to no community and no section of the Indian people; for if it did, its 'raison d'etre' would be gone. We agree with Sir Ali Mahomed that the importance of the problem of minorities cannot be over-emphasized. Independence won without settling that problem would not be worth a day's purchase. But is there an Indian who does not want freedom for his country? And is there an Indian who, yearning for freedom, would not do all he can to remove all obstacles in the way? That is the crux of the whole problem in India. Patriotic Indians must approach the task of settling the problem of minorities in a spirit of mutual tolerance, give and take and trust. The Congress is pining for a settlement of the problem, for, the promotion of inter-communal unity is part and parcel of its programme. Its greatest leaders have wooed Mr. Jinnah time and again. With what result? Instead of discussing the true and legitimate safeguards for the protection of Muslim interests, Mr. Jinnah has been obstinately adhering to a condition precedent which, he knows only too well, it is impossible for the Congress to accept unless it wants to destroy itself as a national organization.

Let There Be A Truce

We ask every honest and patriotic Muslim to answer this question: "Does he want to protect his interests—and the Congress is willing, nay anxious, to agree to safeguards that are essential for the purpose—or does he want merely to satisfy a morbid desire to compel the Congress to shed its nationalism?" The communal problem cannot be solved in an atmosphere charged with suspicion and mistrust nor can its solution be hastened by indulging in wordy duels and threats. Let there be a truce to a controversy that makes us the laughing-stock of the whole world. Let us forget the past and write on a clean slate and write in language that will for generations to come bear testimony to our patriotism, our love for freedom and, above all, our sense of mutual trust, toleration and respect.

Counsel Of Platitudes

Enviable is the task that awaits an arm-chair critic. From his vantage-point of freedom from responsibility he can survey the world from China to Peru and deliver his broadcast against whosoever comes in his range-finder. And having criticised everybody and everything in turn he can consider himself at once an impartial and all-comprehending soul and retire in the shell of his own unctuous righteousness. We regret to have to say it but Dr. Paranjpye's presidential address at the National Liberal Federation, which is at present in its sessions at Allahabad, is purely and utterly an arm-chair performance. It is symptomatic of the bankruptcy that has come over Liberalism not only in India but also in its native home in Europe that a person of Dr. Paranjpye's learning, acumen and political experience has not a single constructive thought to offer to his countrymen or even a word of hope to the dwindling band of his fellow-Liberals. It is only an orgy of criticism that the Doctor has indulged in his "ex-cathedra" oration. He is annoyed with the Congress and angry with the Government; he ridicules the "amour propre' of both the Congress and the Muslim League in one breath, forgetting all the patient and at times humiliating endeavours undertaken by Congress leaders for communal rapprochement; he bitterly complains as much against the growing spirit of totalitarianism of the Congress as "the insistence on non-essentials" by the minority party; even the States come in for his chastisement for not having made any sacrifice for the privilege of joining the still-born Federation.

It is all a string of negatives, an inventory of invectives. Dr. Paranjpye is no doubt fair in distributing blame all-round with malice for none and charity for all. It may also readily be granted that the President of the National Liberal Federation has no personal or party axe to grind; but equally it is obvious that he has no responsibility to discharge or mission to fulfil. The bane of Indian Liberalism is that it operates *in vacuo*, that it has leaders without followers and that its tenets have not kept pace with the times and have lost their appeal except for the faithful few. A gathering of Liberals has thus a pathetic unreality about it which seems to have a deadening effect on the constructive judgment of those who attend it—year after year taking their stand on an academic ground they refuse to realise (much less face) the difficulties and complexities which beset the path of those who are labouring in the political field. Their intentions are no doubt pious; but that only makes their talk platitudinous. Referring to the resignation of the Congress ministries, for example, Dr. Paranjpye airly observes: "The whole position appears to have been grossly mismanaged both by the British Government and the Congress Ministries," conveniently forgetting that the individual ministries had nothing to do in this connection and that the break-down occurred solely as a result of the refusal of the British Government to make definite pronouncement on their war aims, as demanded not only by the Congress but by a number of other parties in Britain as well as India. Again Dr. Paranjpye castigates the Government for having lost a golden opportunity of winning the heart of India and at the same time hugs the delusion that something worth-while would have emerged out of the sham of the consultative group offered by the Viceroy and spurned by the Congress as the only self-respecting course in the circumstances.

In vain do we search the speech (in fairness to Dr. Paranjpye we must say that we have only the press summary before us) for any constructive suggestion or workable method of solving the tangled skein of India's political communal and economical problems. He, of course pleads in the best Gladstonian style for a peaceful political evolution. He appeals to the various communities and parties to come together "in a spirit of friendship and hammer out a solution by compromise"; Would that wishes were horses! It goes without saying that the Constituent Assembly does not find favour with the Liberal spokesman who prefers a small conference. Lacking alike a clear-sighted perspective or a courageous approach, the speech of the president of the National Liberal Federation appears to us only as a counsel of empty platitudes. One can say of the Liberal politicians that they seem to be beating their ineffectual wings in the void!

More About War Aims

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Lord Hailey, speaking in London, asked if Britain had really seriously envisaged the stages by which Britain's colonial areas were to obtain self-Government.

It was, he said, to be achieved by deliberate planning, and not by a period of long friction, delayed hopes, and estrangement between the ruling race and subject people. There was need for greater financial assistance in the development of our colonial possessions; we should put our hand in our heart a little less and put it in our pocket a little more.

While he did not overlook what Britain had done for the colonies, he said, there was a serious need for improvement in social services. There was also a need for a more informed public interest in colonial affairs.

Lord Hailey was speaking on "Modern Colonial Aims", at the luncheon hour talks on international questions arranged by the London Missionary Society.

★

Kingsway Hall was crowded the other afternoon for a meeting organised by the Council of Christian Pacifist Groups—"not a propaganda meeting", said Dr. Donald Soper, who presided, "but a service of devotion. I draw a strong distinction", he added, "between political agitation which seeks to embarrass the Government in order to stop war and a meeting of those who, like myself, are met here because Jesus commands us to pacifism. We meet as people trying to follow in His steps."

Dr. Soper pointed out that war was actually a conflict of human beings. The only things one could attack or defend were human beings. He emphasised Christ's insistence on the value of human personality, a belief that did not agree with that of the dictators, who, if one were correctly informed, were prepared to sacrifice a million men to win a position.

Mr. George Lansbury, referring to King Leopold's efforts for peace, said he considered the co-operative efforts he organised some weeks before the war started were a splendid tribute to his sincerity. "History will record the fact that for the last three years, the youngest monarch in Europe has repeatedly by letters and speeches at home and in this country made earnest, eloquent appeals to the Governments of the world, and especially to this Government, to take action before things became as bad as they are now. That he should have the courage with Queen Wilhelmina to offer to mediate now is something that should bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of all the prelates in the world.

"Everyone says this is a war that nobody wanted. Mr. Chamberlain says war has never settled anything, never can, and never will. I do not know why I should argue any more about it."

★

Lord Cecil, speaking at a League of Nations' Union meeting at Northamptonshire on Saturday, said it was important to note that the action of Germany with regard to Poland was not so much the cause of war as the occasion of war, for the cause went far deeper. It was the German insistence that Germany had the right to take any international action it liked, including the making of war, without any control from outside. It rejected altogether the contention that every European Power has an interest in preventing European aggression and had a right to prevent it, and that the only safety for the world was in the acceptance of that dominant principle. Therefore we found ourself plunged into war

"Now it is important that we should recognise what we did. We did two things. We made a tremendous effort to increase our own armaments. That was absolutely right. We also made great efforts to secure the assistance of other countries. With France there was no difficulty—Russian, we failed: Turkey and some other countries, we succeeded But the whole point of our policy was an effort to improvise a system of collective security. Had the machinery of the League been in being and effective, we need not have resorted to these efforts, for the League machinery provided by itself the material for collective security.

"And so we ought to draw two lessons from these events. In the first place that the supremacy of law is no less important in international affairs than it is in national affairs. Secondly, that this principle can only be established by a combination of peaceful Powers. No single Power is strong enough to enforce it by itself. In pursuit of this policy what ought we to require? Obviously, as the Ministers tell us continually, we do not desire to prolong the war unnecessarily. But there are, as it seems to me, two essential conditions which we just insist on. The first is the withdrawal of German forces from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Obviously before that is accomplished arrangements must be made for re-establishing law and order in those countries, either by their native forces or by some international operation. Secondly, we must for the future, build again some international organisation for the peace-loving Powers to prevent further aggression. Unless we do that we shall from time to time be exposed to what we have been through in the last year or two. We shall be faced with the necessity of prodigious national efforts for our own safety and last-minute attempts to organise something in the nature of collective security. Therefore, abandonment by Germany of the policy of aggression, and agreement by Germany to accept an international peace authority, and international agreement for disarmament—those are the conditions without which we cannot even begin to talk about peace. And it seems to me that in some form or another that is the reply we ought to make to the offer of Holland and Belgium recently on behalf of peace. When these have been settled, all other European questions should be referred to and considered by a world conference on the subject which not only the belligerents but all other countries who are interested to come to should be entitled to attend."

★

Young people from many organisations, including the Youth Peace Assembly, and all the political parties spent three sessions at Morley College on Sunday discussing the great subject of youth and the future of democracy. "What we most want to discuss," said Mrs. Hubback, director of the college, who presided, "is the connection, direct or indirect, between our democratic ideals and the great struggle in which we are engaged."

Sir Walter Layton, suggesting the general line of the discussion, said there were many reasons why it was undesirable that this war should be epitomised as a war "to down Hitler." While to us Hitler symbolised certain things, on the

(Continued on page 9 Col. 4.)

The Message Of Christmas

By Dr. J. Menezes

When the Christian world has been celebrating one of the most important days in its calendar, it would not perhaps be inappropriate to give a thought to the personality and teaching of Jesus Christ.

While the doctrines of each of these churches as they are presented to-day emanate from the authority of the name of Jesus the founder of historic christianity emerges out of the mists of Time against the clear background of his times as we can comprehend them in all their historic vividness. It is quite important that we should try to understand the real significance of the teaching of Christ as it has come to us in its purest form and in its historic unity and veracity. We must go to its source. We must try to comprehend the utter reality of that teaching and the reality of the life of Jesus. I will touch a few of the most outstanding aspects of this interesting reality.

* * * *

The early Christianity, as we know it historically, was the revolt of the oppressed against their oppressors, of the slaves against their slave-drivers and against the arrogance and the persecution and the cruelty of Roman imperialism, the norm of the modern imperialisms as we have known them. It was a revolt also against the herd-principles and the denationalization of the Roman imperialists. It was a revolt against the arrogance and all-suppressing totalitarianism of the Roman Empire, its idolization of the State as against the nationality, theocracy as against the individual spiritual experience inherent in all religious teachings of the world. If Christian teaching is centred round the personality of Jesus, we must try to understand the real significance of that personality and approach it in a simple and direct manner.

* * * *

Whatever ultimate form or forms that teaching and that personality of Jesus may have taken, the fact must be stated that Jesus personified the idea of individual religious experience; the organizational religion as it later emerged was the development of that teaching not the teaching itself. 'Who sees me, sees my Father' said Jesus and the words are significant. The doctrine underlying these words was directly opposed to Emperor Augustus' claim that the house of Caesars represented the godhead, that the supreme authority was vested in the visible symbol of the historic Roman imperialism and the civilization it created—a model and a mirror for all times of the idea and conception and reality of imperialism.

Empires have risen to giddy heights since and have crashed and the Roman idea has survived in memory and tradition, perhaps the most brutal, the most overwhelming and on that plane the hardest to destroy. Its heart has remained the same. Its name has changed and keeps changing, camouflaging throughout the tragic destiny of man (a term so dear to the metaphysico-mystical German mind). Again and again, we are confronted with it..

* * * *

The thought of Jesus, his personality and the word that he breathed are the antithesis of the herd principle and Denationalization. If he exerted any authority it is the authority on the plane of spiritual existence and experience. It was alien to the world of earthly power and pomp. We can see, if we approach as I said, the histroric personality and teaching of Christ as they really ought to be approached, in them the beginning of our own concepts of reality, all-comprehensive and ultimate, concepts perfected in our Vedic philosophy There is perfect unity, of we analyze the teaching of all important religions, that is to say, in their pure, non-organizational form. There is no clash between religion and religion and Indian greatness and

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 7.)

Frankly Speaking

Russia And Japan

By accepting a truce on the Soviet-Manchukuo border, M. Stalin rendered Japan an invaluable service. For, he released a whole Japanese army to fight in China. He also created an atmosphere for negotiations for still better understanding between Russia and Japan. But at the same time he does not appear to have given up the policy of supporting China. The situation thus has, of late, been rather confusing. And it shows no signs of clearing up. For instance, M. Stalin, having sent a significant message of goodwill to Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek, has followed it up with the dispatch of trade representatives to Japan. On the other hand the Emperor of Japan has just expressed, rather pointedly, "satisfaction with the growing friendly relations between Japan and the countries with which she has treaties", which means America, Britain and Japan. What is His Majesty foreshadowing? We await the "big news" with increasing keenness.

Peace Pleas.

Owing to, among other things, the fear of communism and to the misery that war inevitably causes, the problem of peace is being eagerly canvassed all over Europe and America. The Pope's lead, welcomed promptly by President Roosevelt, has been followed by Catholic Spain and the Catholic Mr. de Valera. But the trouble is that Herr Hitler cannot easily accept the five points enunciated by His Holiness. Together they constitute a demand on the Fuehrer to surrender all that he is fighting for and, in fact, to liquidate his regime and himself. Hitler is not ready for this, because he does not yet believe that he has lost the war irrevocably. The method of conference, as suggested by Mr. de Valera, may possibly succeed if the neutral world insists upon the Fuehrer to yield. But the neutral world does not seem willing to take organised initiative in the matter, one reason being that the Allies, beyond indulging in vague generalisations, persist in evading a clear definition of their war and peace aims.

Chinese Victory

It is gratifying to learn that the Japanese claim relating to the capture of strategic towns on the frontier of Indo-China is false. The Chungking version asserts, in fact, that "the Japanese attempt to reach the Indo-China border ended in disaster after a 24-hour battle." In spite of re-inforcements in the shape of crack troops from Manchukuo the Chinese retain their grip over the war situation and the Japanese are now unable to force them to relax notwithstanding their aerial raids and naval blockades. Moreover, the internal situation in Japan, as a result of the war strain, is deteriorating critically, involving a call for sacrifice by the Emperor himself. The final victory is China's provided the Powers—including Russia—let her achieve it.

Sir Stafford's Optimism

Sir Stafford Cripps, who made many friends during his brief sojourn in India, gave an address to Calcutta students and also issued a farewell message to India on the eve of his departure. We are glad to find Sir Stafford reiterating his belief in India's fundamental right to independence. We may assure him, at least so far as the Congress is concerned, that "the power of new India would be put into the right hands, the hands of the ordinary people, peasants and workers." The Congress insistence on a Constituent Assembly means nothing else but this restoration of power to the masses. And we cannot too strongly commend his words that "the co-operative effort of all those who desire the freedom of India must be mobilized to the single end of attaining as rapidly as possible Indian freedom." But we are not quite sure that his optimism is justified when he refers to a perceptible change in the attitude of the British public. According to him "in Britain so many people were saying that whatever happened they would never revert to the conditions of August 1939." We seem to have heard that sort of thing much too often, even as long ago as during the last war. The experience of the Labour Government (of which Sir Stafford was a member) makes us very sceptical whether any change of Government in Britain would be to India's advantage. Anyway we do hope, on his return to England, Sir Stafford will help to educate British public opinion so that it may properly appreciate the Indian problem.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Especially in a war which is claiming the lives of many men every new life is of particular importance to the nation. Therefore, if young men who are called to the colours and who for some reason cannot marry and leave children behind them, care will be taken for the bringing up of such valuable national assets.

—Herr Rudolf Hess.

* * * *

Says a Madras Liberal statesman: "The present impasse can be solved only by consideration by the Congress High Command of the demands of the various conflicting interests opposed to the Congress".

For instance:—

(1) The anti-Muslim Hindu Mahasabha.

(2) The anti-Hindu Muslim League.

(3) The anti-masses Indian vested interests

and

(4) The anti-Indian "European-in-India".

* * * *

According to our Patna correspondent, the Muslim Leaguers think that the League's "atrocities campaign" has failed and Mr. Jinnah must now devise some new anti-Congress war cry.

This must be very easy, Mr. Jinnah, himself, a resourceful enough genius, is now blessed with three more heads to help him: Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Doctor B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. M. N. Talpade.

* * * *

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, reports our correspondent, is dropping dark and threatening hints that the League would officially adopt the Pakistan Scheme.

It can't. The Qaid-e-Azam has his home in Bombay.

* * * *

Criticising Mr. Jinnah's "Deliverance Day" the other evening, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel observed "it was open to us even on the so-called "Deliverance Day" to return to office had we so chosen".

If that had happened, Mr. Jinnah would have promptly celebrated the Day as one of victory on having successfully driven the Congress back to office.

* * * *

It was strange, suggested Sardar Vallabhbhai, tha. the idea of praying to God for deliverance against oppression never occurred to anyone while Ministries had been functioning.

Of course, it never occurred to Mr. Jinnah at all. But why should it be "strange"? Evidently the Sardar doesn't know the Qaid-e-Azam.

* * * *

By the way, we owe an apology. Yesterday we congratulated Mr. Jinnah on his birth-day but forgot to include with him the "Times of India". We regret the omission and apologise to our contemporary.

* * * *

"It is announced the Soviet Government have appointed trade representatives to Japan".

—Reuter.

Charged also with M. Stalin's best wishes to Baron Nomura for Japan's complete victory over her enemy?

* * *

Moscow now reveals that M. Astukhoff, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, was relieved of his post by a decree of the Council of the People's Commissars dated 28th October.

Was he proving himself too anti-Nazi for M. Stalin's communism?

* * * *

"What did you buy your husband for his birthday?"

"Well, knowing he wanted a diary, I bought him one that locked; he's so particular about his notes."

"And surely you bought something for yourself?"

"Oh, yes; I bought myself a duplicate key for the diary."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Rare paintings are well done.

It's too much to expect cross-bred dogs to be amiable.

There's many a tip twixt the cup and the lip—in the modern hotel.

We are told the cat has nine lives and it spends eight of them in vocal culture.

A man may dodge the earthly collectors, but he must pay the debt of nature as he goes.

When one woman wants to say something mean of another she alludes to her as "that woman."

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR WILL NOT DETER CONGRESS

Sardar Patel's Exhortation To Rally Round Congress Banner On Independence Day

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A fervent call to the citizens of Bombay for taking a pledge on the Independence Day to work for communal harmony, the abolition of untouchability and the spread of khadi,—thus enabling Mahatma Gandhi to lead the struggle for Swaraj,—was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, presiding over a big meeting, held tonight at Dana Bunder

Sardar Patel, addressing the gathering, observed that when the war started in Europe, the British Government made India a participant in it without her consent. The Congress called upon its Ministries to resign as a protest against this and the refusal of the British Government to declare its war aims in regard to India The resolution of the Congress was a test of the intentions of the British Government towards India. The Congress made it clear that if Great Britain wanted India's Co-operation in the war, the British Government should declare that this country would be granted independence after the war.

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR.

In reply to the Congress demand, the Viceroy in his statement clouded the issue by raising the question of the minorities.

Referring to the statement of Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi, he said that the Congress was wedded to non-violence and no threat of civil war or bloodshed would deter it from arriving at a correct decision in the interest of the nation.

It was difficult to understand, continued the Sardar, what Mr. Jinnah wanted. He had been insisting upon the Congress accepting the Muslim League as the sole representative organisation of the Indian Muslims. The acceptance of this condition would amount to nullification of all that the Congress had stood for and achieved during the past 52 years of its existence.

The British Government was telling them to compose their communal differences before any advance could be effected. The Congress had refused to accept this position and demanded that the people of India should elect a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the constitution of Free India. It had been made clear that all questions regarding the minorities would be decided by mutual agreement. In case of any difference, the issue would be referred to an impartial tribunal. No minority should have any opposition to this arrangement and only those who desired to block the progress of the country would refuse to accept it.

If by observing the "Day of Deliverance", the Muslims became emancipated, it was a matter for gratification, for at least a section of the people of this country had ceased to be in slavery!

ROYAL COMMISSION BUSINESS

He then referred to the suggestion for the appointment of a Royal Commission made by Mr. Jinnah. More than a decade ago, the entire country denounced in no uncertain terms, the Simon Commission whose function was only to suggest what constitutional changes should be effected. But to-day Mr. Jinnah demanded a Royal Commission to sit in judgment upon the worthiness of the people of the country to rule!

If the Congress Government had committed acts of tyranny over the minorities, the Governors would have interfered. The Muslim League leaders always evaded the challenge to prove the charges. The demand for Royal Commission was another way to shirk an inquiry for they knew that such a Commission was not going to be set up even though the country wanted it.

The Congress was a national organisation and its policy was always based on undiluted nationalism. It would accept any constitution devised by a Constituent Assembly.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Sardar then appealed for unity in the ranks of the Congress in this hour of crisis. He asked them to flock in large numbers to Azad Maidan on the Independence Day (January 26) and demonstrate that the country was behind the Congress. He asked them to reflect over the terms of the pledge to be taken on the day. If they expected Mahatma Gandhi to lead them in the fight for freedom, they should endeavour to create a proper atmosphere for such a struggle by pledging to work for communal harmony, the abolition of untouchability and the spread of khadi.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that on the 26th January, the people would have an opportunity to prove that the Congress represented the nation.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam and Mr. Salebhoy also spoke at the meeting.

CRISIS IN KARNATAK

Hardikar Joins Diwakar In Quitting Elective Positions In Congress

As a result of the ugly controversy that has arisen in Karnatak since the Ramdurg inquiry Mr. R. R. Diwakar, a prominent Congress leader of the province, has decided not to hold any office or elective position in the Congress organisation. Dr. N. S. Hardikar in a statement in this connection says:—

The stand taken by my esteemed friend and colleague, Shri. Diwakar, will not, I am sure, come as a surprise on the Province. After all, such an attitude was expected and long awaited by those who have been working for the country's cause for a long time and those who knew the trend of events of the last two years in Karnatak. In fact it was once proposed that all who are of this inclination should issue a joint statement and take this stand. But it has been avoided lest it may savour of communalism of party politics since most of those happen to belong to the same community. Let it be known that this step has now been taken most consciously and I am sure none will misunderstand either Shri. Diwakar or myself.

Such a step, I believe, was longed by those who did not want men of Shri. Diwakar's and my type in the Congress organization of our province. They will now gloat over it and may even pat their own backs for having 'successfully' carried on a campaign of vilification.

The vilifiers must here be told, however, that it is not their vilification and their methods that made us come to this resolve. But it is the interest of the organization to which we have belonged for over two decades that has brought us to the conclusion that aloofness from Congress Committee may blunt the edge of their feelings against us and may help those in charge of the organization to carry on work 'unhindered' in the future.

We know that it is mainly Power Politics that is hindering the National cause in Karnatak. Let any one criticise us in any manner he likes; but, let him be sure that none of us who has been serving the nation for more than half of our life ever aspired for posts, though some times we have been holding them. Still, the power politics (I am ashamed to call it is politics) which has taken a most corrupt turn has to-day made many in the Congress organization think of 'capturing' the same and thus get the 'authority' that they think to be essential in the field of political activity. It is this perception that has helped us immensely to come to the present resolve of ours.

Shri. Diwakar and his friends like me have singly and collectively thought about this many times during the last several months and have spent many anxious moments of our life over this problem. With pain in our heart we are now taking this step.

Wild charges have been made against me and my colleagues. These have fallen flat on our ears for the simple reason that there was no truth in them nor had they any basis. It could be proved that all that has been said against me and my friends is, without a speck of doubt, malicious and entirely based on falsehoods. What pains me most is the indifferent attitude of those who, in my opinion, ought to have tried to control the vilifiers. The only solution to improve this state of affairs is, I believe, to leave all politics in the hands of those who desire it.

I trust the stand that Shri. Diwakar and myself have taken will appeal to true lovers of the province Some may not agree with us, but, I am sure, they will at least not misunderstand us. Let me look forward for the time when all Congress workers in the province will work once more shoulder to shoulder like brothers.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN ADVERTISING

Decision Of Conference Of Directors Of Public Information

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

A conference of Directors of Public Information convened by Mr. Altaf Hussain, Director of Information, Bengal met at 11 this morning in the Assembly building. Mr. D. P. Mukherji, Director of Information, United Provinces, was voted to the chair. The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, Bengal was present for some time.

NO FAVOURITISM.

The conference discussed, among other things, the questions of distribution of advertisements and departmental co-operation. It agreed that advertisement should be distributed on business lines and there should be no discrimination in the matter.

The conference dispersed after two hours to re-assemble tomorrow at 10 a.m. when the Chief Minister is expected to address it.

Those who attended the conference included Mr. F. H Puckle Director General of Public Information, Government of India. Mr. A. Solomon, Director of Information, Orissa, Mr. S. Sahane, Director of Information, Central Provinces. Mr S. M Wasi. Director of Information, Bihar, Mr. D. P. Mukherji and Mr. Altaf Hussain.—United Press.

IMPLICATIONS OF NEW INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE

M. N. Roy On Inherent Contradictions

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 27.

Mr. M. N. Roy, has issued the following statement to the Press:—"The Working Committee resolution on the "Independence Day" grants Congressmen freedom of conscience. While welcoming the democratic gesture one must say that the purpose of the Working Committee to ascertain the strength of disapproval to the amended pledge will not be served unless freedom is extended to the public for expression of views and facilities in doing so. A sufficiently long period for propaganda is necessary to enable the bulk of Congressmen to give verdict intelligently. Otherwise the new pledge will be mechanically taken which demonstration will have no more democratic value than a Hitlerite plebiscite.

"If the Working Committee wishes to have the intelligent verdict of the membership, those opposed to the pledge should be given freedom and facility for propagating their views from the platform and the press. That freedom is not there to-day. The new pledge should be withheld in the meantime. Propaganda for and against will strengthen the Congress, imparting political education to the membership.

"The latter part of the new pledge makes the working of a so-called constructive programme obligatory for Congressmen. I cannot accept it. According to the Working Committee resolution, I shall submit my reasons in detail to the Provincial Committee. Meanwhile I declare publicly that if a sufficiently large number of Congressmen take the new pledge sincerely and act accordingly, the Congress will cease to be a political organisation. The belief that the introduction of Charkha in every home and general use of khaddar and products of village industries will remove the grinding poverty of the masses implies disbelief in the supreme necessity of political freedom. The exaggerated emphasis on a so-called constructive programme contradicts the declaration contained in the first paragraph of the pledge. By promoting belief in a so-called constructive programme Congressmen will prevent the growth of will to political freedom on the part of the masses.

"I hope all Congressmen who are for the political freedom of our country will realise that they cannot conscientiously take the new pledge. It is a crucial test for all Leftists. They should not only express their own disapproval but explain the implication of the new pledge and help the membership to take advantage of the freedom granted by the Working Committee."

TWO VILLAGERS KIDNAPPED

Sequel To Tribal Gangster Raid In Bannu District

BANNU, Dec. 27.

Two Hindus were kidnapped from the village of Namakhel in Bannu District yesterday by tribal gangsters who raided the village, cutting telephone lines between Bannu and Naurang.—United Press.

TEN MAHSUDS KILLED

Tribal Encounter With Frontier Constabulary

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27.

Ten Mahsuds are believed to have been killed and several wounded in a fierce encounter between a platoon of the Frontier Constabulary and a Lashkar of about 300 Mahsuds near Pezu and Bian Passes, according to report received here from Bannu. The Platoon fought heroically in face of heavy enemy fire, which continued for more than twelve hours. On the Government side two were killed, including a Havildar, and two were wounded. A few sepoys were kidnapped and a number of rifles were taken away The Lashkar, while retreating into the tribal territory carried away their dead and wounded.—A.P.

PLEA FOR CEYLON'S INTERESTS

Minister Corea On Trade Talks With India

COLOMBO, Dec. 27.

Ceylon bears no ill-will towards India, said Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Ceylon Minister, presiding over the twentieth annual session of the Ceylon National Congress which opened at Kandy this morning.

He was referring to Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar's statement at Coimbatore on the subject of the Indo-Ceylon Trade Agreement and added: "We did not hesitate to modify very considerably our original proposals in order to enable a frank and full discussion of the differences of opinion between the two countries along with negotiations for a trade agreement."

He hoped that it won't be said that India, herself striving for her own political and economic freedom, is not able to understand Ceylon's desire to look after her own interests with perfect freedom.

CEYLON'S GOAL.

Dealing with Ceylon's political goal, Mr. Corea said that it was Dominion Status but they refrain at this juncture from pressing for the acceptance of the demand for Dominion Status, confident that when victory was won the freedom which Britain holds so sacred would be granted in the fullest measure to Ceylon also —A.P.

ANDREWS ON IDEAL OF VISWA-BHARATI

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 26.

The Viswa-Bharati Parisad met here yesterday. Rev. C. F. Andrews who presided said that Viswa-Bharati stood for peace, love and freedom. The ideal and line of action of this year were to maintain the dignity of past years. He concluded, wishing a long life for the poet.

The annual report was read out by Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, General Secretary, which was accepted. The report showed that satisfactory work was done during the year in the Sangeet Bhawan, Cheera Bhawan, Rural Reconstruction Department and the Industrial Training Centre, Calcutta.—United Press.

Petlad Prajamandal's Demands

BARODA, Dec. 27.

A special session of the Petlad Taluka Prajamandal was held at the village of Mehlaira under the presidentship of Mr. Maganbhai S. Patel, President of the Baroda City Corporation.

The Prajamandal passed resolutions requesting the State Government to grant relief by way of remission and suspension of land revenue in the arrears affected by irregular and scanty rainfall and other local grievances.

The Prajamandal decided to wait in deputation on Sir V. T Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, and explain to him the situation arising out of irregular and scanty rainfall, and requested the State to postpone the collection of land revenue till a decision was arrived at in this connection.—United Press.

UNITY AND DISCIPLINE ARE CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

Prakasam Explains Present Crisis And Says If Struggle Comes It Will Not Be The Same As Before

The need for unity and discipline in the National ranks at the present juncture was stressed by Mr T. Prakasam, ex-Revenue Minister, Madras, while addressing a large gathering on Wednesday night at Matunga where he was given a public reception by the South Indian Association.

Dr. S. S. Krishna, who presided, extended a warm welcome to Mr. Prakasam and recalled his sterling sacrifices in the cause of the country.

Mr. Prakasam in the course of his speech referred to the present political situation.

He said it was not for the first time they were facing such a situation. They were used to such crises. They would certainly go through the present crisis with courage and determination. He traced the political development in the country during the past twenty years and that the question at present was the simple question of India's freedom at the end of the war. A declaration on the part of the British Government was demanded. That Government was not prepared to do it. So things had developed into a crisis. Continuing Mr. Prakasam said that Gandhiji remained a mystery even to his closest followers. The people were safe under his leadership There was no need to worry over doubts raised by some. Some were anxious to go ahead and court imprisonment. It was but proper to leave in Gandhiji's hands the future course of action, he being the author of the movement. And the Working Committee was composed of tried men who would not hesitate to go ahead at the proper time. They were all soldiers. The Congress Governments were also soldiers. That was the discipline acquired in the past 20 years and it was the weapon that enabled them to face the British.

If they desired freedom, they should be fully disciplined, whatever one's views were. Offices were accepted in the same spirit. Office-acceptance was part of a continuous struggle.

Referring to the coming fight, he said: "This fight is going different from its predecessors. A new array of soldiers would come into action. In the front line would be the Cabinet Ministers. In the second line would be members of the Legislatures and in the third line would be arrayed the millions who elected them."

Continuing Mr. Prakasam said: "We have no quarrel with the Governors and the officials here. They took away our powers like soldiers when the orders came from their superiors. We resigned when call came from our High Command. Do not think that the matters are at a stand-still."

He exhorted the people to give full support to any programme adopted by the Congress in the near future. It was only the strength of the people that could take them forward. It was to test the people's strength of determination to go forward, that the constructive programme was suggested by Gandhiji. Even people in villages were conscious of their rights at that moment.

Dr. S. N. Gurtu thanking Mr. Prakasam assured him that the South Indians in Bombay never lagged behind, in their Congress mindedness or loyalty to the organisation. In spite of their many limitations. They would do their best in the service of the country.

MRS. PENNY DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The death has occurred of Mrs. F. E. Penny.—Reuter.

(Mrs. Fanny Emily Penny whose death is announced married in 1877 Rev. Frank Penny, a Madras Chaplain and with him remained in India till 1901. Among her and numerous publications "History of Fort St. George." "Romance of a Nautch Girl", "A Mixed Marriage," "Love in a Palace." "Living Dangerously." "The Two Brides." "The Wishing Stone." "Get on with the Wooing", "The Lady of the Rifle." "Magic in the Air" and the "Old Dagoba," require special mention.

THE MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS

(Continued from page 6)

Indian classic civilization recognized this too perfectly.

* * * *

Jesus' teaching then is not alien to us because we have carried it to a further point and brought to it a more logical form and a perfection that those who approach it can find mirrored in the achievement of our past—a past that to-day lives. Thus is Mahatmaji, for instance, greeted to-day as exemplifying this unity and harmony of spiritual experience. Not conflict but calm, not power but thought, love, gentleness, unconnected with supernatural, dazzling or arrogant inspired origin, are the great principles that activate the impulse and action of that personality. The moving devotion, the gentleness and the unassuming spirit of sacrifice of our people translate so perfectly the spirit of the thought that pulsated in the life and mission of Jesus Christ. For Christianity, as we understand it in the personality and teaching of Jesus and as the Word declares it, is essentially a matter of spiritual attributes and not external form. It is a religion of the slaves who broke the fetters of their slavery; it is a religion of the spirit, a religion of spiritual experience, not a religion of power that intoxicates and corrupts. It is a religion of the individual and the nation. It combats and has always combated the idea of Roman Universalism and Roman imperialism, and Roman Caesarism. We must remember that.

HOARE TO VISIT MAGINOT LINE

Visit To Paris And Parleys With French Ministers

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Hankey who are visiting France met various French ministers at Paris to-day. They will visit the Maginot Line to-morrow and Friday and stay with Lord Gort.—Reuter.

MADRAS MUSIC COMPETITION RESULTS

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Honorary Joint Secretaries, Music Academy, Madras, state that the following are the results of the vocal music competition:

Gents: 1st prize (Gold medal) Mr. K Rajagopalan: 2nd prize (Gold medal) Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao.

Ladies: 1st prize (Gold medal) Srimathi M. K. Rajam; 2nd prize (Gold medal) Srimathi S. Jayalakshmi

The prizes will be awarded by Dewan Bahadur S. E Ranganadhan, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, on Friday the 29th instant at 5-15 p.m. at the Senate House.

MOVE TO SELL U. S. VESSELS TO NORWEGIAN FIRM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The United States Lines have filed an application to the maritime commission for permission to sell eight vessels to the Norwegian firm, the North Atlantic Transport Company thus transferring them to Norwegian registry

If the application is approved ships will be operated between New York London and Liverpool

It is recalled that an American firm previously sought to transfer ships to the Panama Flag but withdrew its application.—Reuter

Released British Navy Men

MONTEVIDEO, December 27.

Five British mercantile marine captains and 55 seamen, who were freed from the "Graf Spee" left in a British steamer.—Reuter.

MOSCOW-BERLIN AIR SERVICE

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.

The Soviet and German Governments have concluded a convention to establish a regular mail and passenger air service between Moscow and Berlin starting on January 3.

RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISON

LONDON, Dec 27.

It is confirmed in London that Mr. Vereker, Counsellor of the British Embassy in Moscow, who has taken prisoner by the Germans has been released and is now in Oslo. He is leaving shortly for London.—Reuter.

King Quotes Miss Haskings

LONDON, Dec. 27.

It is now revealed that the author of the quotation in the King's speech (referring to the "message of encouragement"—in his Christmas broadcast) was Miss M. L. Haskings, a former tutor at the London School of Economics.

The words were written in the volume called "The Desert" privately printed and circulated many years ago.—Reuter.

Br. Counsellor Released

LONDON, Dec 27.

Information has reached London that Mr. Vereker, Counsellor of the British Embassy in Moscow, taken prisoner by Germans in the Baltic has been released.—Reuter.

Several Arrested At Beirut

BEIRUT, December 27.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the murder of Mohamed-el-Karme.—Reuter.

Cut In Passenger Rates

LONDON, Dec. 27.

As from Monday, passenger rates between Europe and Netherlands East Indies will be reduced by ten per cent by the Netherlands Rotterdam Steamship Company.—Reuter.

Heavy Casualties In Berlin Train Disaster

BERLIN, Dec. 27.

The German News Agency states that with the death of many who were seriously injured, the deathroll in Friday's rail disaster at Genthin has now risen to 196 many more seriously injured are on the danger list.—Reuter.

Swiss Help To Finnish Red Cross

BERNE, Dec. 27.

The Federal Council has decided to place a sum of approximately 5,000 sterling at the disposal of the Red Cross to be forwarded to the Finnish Red Cross either in cash or hospital material

It is authoritatively declared that the gift will be regarded as a tribute of respect and gratitude from a little country determined to keep its independence to the heroic people of Finland, who are fighting for the cause of all humanity.—Reuter.

Harlene-Hair-Drill

ONE MINUTE A DAY FOR HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Banishes Baldness, Dull, Thin, Lifeless, Falling Hair, Scurf, Dandruff, etc.

Famous For Over 50 Years

HARLENE HAIR GROWER & TONIC

Whether you are a man or woman, if you are troubled by falling hair, approaching baldness, scurf, dandruff or any other hair trouble, you should commence "Harlene-Hair-Drill" without delay. Then you will at once begin to see your hair growing daily more healthy, luxuriant and abundant. Remember "Harlene" has stood the test of time—over 50 years' reputation. Test Harlene TO-DAY!

CREMEX SHAMPOO

Quickly working up to a rich, creamy lather, CREMEX Shampoo cleanses and refreshes the scalp, removing all trace of scurf, dust and dandruff.

Free burnishing rinse included.

UZON BRILLIANTINE

"UZON" gives just that final touch of distinction to the coiffure. This highly refined brilliantine gives a glossy appearance to the hair, and is invaluable to those with overdry scalp.

In liquid or solidified form.

Special Notice to the GREY HAIRED: If your hair is grey, going grey or losing its colour, you should instantly use ASTOL Hair Colour Restorer

FROM ALL BAZAARS AND STORES.

EDWARDS HARLENE LTD., 20/26 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, England

The Press Invades Prabhatnagar

By K. Ahmad Abbas

Twenty-one wise (?) men have returned from Poona, after a two-days visit to Prabhatnagar, the home of the Prabhat Film Co. They have returned wiser for this visit, for it gave them considerable insight into the workings of a modern film studio—and happier, too, for the atmosphere was so congenial and their hosts so sonsiderate and friendly. It was the most pleasant Christmas holiday that a party of journalists could expect to have.

THE BIRTH OF THE IDEA.

The Film Journalists Association of India, in their endeavour to bring about greater understanding and co-operation between the press and the producers, decided to arrange a series of talks to be given by the leading figures in the film world as also study tours of the various studios. The Prabhat executives were the first to extend an invitation and taking advantage of the Christmas holidays, the Executive Committee of the Association and a few members—twentyone strong!—, under the leadership of their President, Mr. Baburao Patel, 'invaded' Poona.

KANAN & NAJAM
In "Jawani ki Reet" shortly coming to Bombay.

POONAH!

Poona (spelt and pronounced "Poonah" by all the retired colonels!) hitherto seems to have had a purely military reputation. The establishment of the Prabhat Studios, however, has made it one of the most important centres of film production in India.

A REAL FILM CITY.

Set against the impressive sweep of rugged, low-lying reddish-brown hills as a background Prabhatnagar, three miles from Poona, is a self-contained city—a real film city! Spread over twenty-four acres, it has two big well-equipped, sound-proof studios (the larger of which is larger than some of the largest studios I saw in Hollywood), administrative buildings, residential quarters for executives, technicians and artistes, workshops where they can make anything from synthetic trees to 'marble' statues, a modern automatic laboratory, a fine little cinema theatre, cafeteria, a swimming pool, their own water reservoir and filtering plant and the numerous other departments essential for film production on an elaborate scale. They have even planted their own forest. And yet there is extensive open space for building huge outdoor 'sets'.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

Under the guidance of Producer-Director Shantaram we roamed about the grounds. And, quite unaware, we walked into a deserted village. It was not so very deserted. Here and there one could see a buffalo chewing the cud in a shed, the mud huts seemed tenanted, but there was not a soul to be seen. It was as if suddenly the villagers had left their homes and disappeared.

This village will be seen in Prabhat's new picture, nearing completion, "Sant Dnyaneshwar." Directed by the same Damle and Fatehlal who produced "Sant Tukaram", this one is expected to be another popular hit.

PUCCA.

A strange thing about the 'sets' we saw at Prabhat. Most of them are built 'pucca' with bricks and stones and mortar, solid structures, so different from the ply-wood constructions usually seen in films. The idea, it was explained to us, is that even in this make-believe world of cinema, ply-wood structures sometimes look too flimsy and sound too hollow to be authentic. As far as possible, therefore, the Prabhat people build 'pucca' sets for the pictures, though their life at most is never more than a few weeks.

They go a long way, these Prabhat folk, in their search for authentic atmosphere. They even came so far as Bombay and bought the entire wood work of an old building that was being demolished—doors, windows, almirahs, everything that was wooden! These things were used to lend authentic atmosphere in the sets of "Admi."

LALITA
in "Ghazi Salahuddin" shortly coming to Imperial.

STRANGE PLACE.

It is a strange place, this Prabhatnagar.

It is the only studio, perhaps in the world, where they don't work at night. Irregular hours of work and keeping awake of nights are injurious for the health of the artistes and technicians. All the work at Prabhatnagar, therefore, is done in the day time, between fixed hours. When they wanted to take the night scenes for "Admi" where Kesar is hunted down by the Police, they 'built' a forest within the sound-proof studio and shot the scene in day time!

The executives keep a vigilant eye on the box-office and its reactions to their various pictures are methodically worked out, recorded and analysed. In the central office are maps and charts and graphs a glance at which can tell you how each of their pictures was received in various towns of India. Their records show how many theatres there are in India, what is their seating capacity, what kind of people patronize them and what kind of pictures are more popular with them.

In the wardrobe department of Prabhatnagar are enough swords to arm a battalion, clothing of various descriptions sufficient for several thousands, caps and turbans of fifty different varieties. For a moment the journalists turned mimics and, each with headgear of his choice were photographed in characteristic attitudes!

As we went round the studio grounds we also saw hundreds of other people in orderly groups going round, in charge of studio guides. During Christmas holidays alone as many as ten thousand people visited Prabhatnagar.

PATRIOTIC AND PRACTICAL.

At least the Prabhat executives seem to appreciate the important role of film journalists and critics. So many producers take a contemptuous or patronizing attitude to our tribe that it came as pleasant surprise to us when we heard a welcome speech by Mr. Baburao Pai on behalf of the five partners of Prabhat. "As Indians first, and Prabhat workers next", he referred in appreciative terms to the work carried on by our association and our President against anti-Indian films. The patriotic and practical note that characterizes Prabhat pictures was struck by him when he declared "Let us get down to 'do' things instead of merely 'talking' about them. And in this respect I am happy to say that both you and we happen to be of the same kind of disposition, and both 'are' doing their bit. The agitation against anti-Indian films carried right into the offenders' camp by your President; and the little bit that we are doing through films, of trying to solve practical problems in a practical way, are but examples of the practical work that we are both doing. Let us co-operate and carry on the work."

Such fine sentiments had to be reciprocated and (the heavy lunch to which we had been treated earlier notwithstanding) our President, Mr. Baburao Patel put it over with dignity not unmixed with humour. He paid a handsome tribute to the sense of idealism that permeated every activity of Prabhat and to the men who, working from the lowest rung of the ladder, have risen to position of eminence in the film industry.

* * * *

In the two days crowded with memories and impressions, a little incident stands out in my mind.

Shantaram took us to the workshop where a number of carpenters and workmen were busy. Not a single worker left his seat to 'salam' the boss. They went on with their work undisturbed by his presence. When he asked them some questions they gave brief businesslike replies in tones of human equality. I salute the studio where such a democratic atmosphere prevails.

(Next Thursday: SHANTARAM REVEALS HIS MIND)

KAMALA
a child prodigy, who is dancing on the Capitol stage, with Auzurie

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CENTRAL: "Admi" Prabhat production: India's greatest picture of the year starring Shanta Hublikar, Shahu Modak. No intelligent cinegoer dare miss it. (16th week). At 4, 7, 10 p.m. Zanana Show every Thursday, 1 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "As You Please." Sudama's maiden offering, starring Sabita Devi and Motilal with Vasantee and Mazhar Khan. Excellent comedy. Should be seen. (Eighth week.) At 4-15, 7, 10 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Aulad." Film Corporations' production, featuring Ramola Devi, Gyani, Rajendra and Muzammil. Sentimental melodrama with popular appeal, (Fourth week). At 4, 7, 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Bhagwa Zenda" (Marathi) Saraswati's historical picture featuring Londhe, Chandrakant, Ratnamala, Sheelavati, etc. (Fourth Week.) At 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA: "Pukar", Sohrab Modi's screen achievement reviving the old Moghul glory. Featuring Naseem, Chandra Mohan and Sohrab Modi. Very popular. Should be seen. (21st week). At 4, 7, 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE: "Achhut" (Reviewed on this page). At 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

PATHE: "Daughters of India," featuring Anuradha, Ashiq Husain, etc. Sentimental melodrama, glorifying the "ideal" "Hindu wife." At 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

PLAZA: (Dadar) "Sukhacha Shodha" (Marathi). At 4-15, 7, 10 p.m.

ROXY: "Kangan," Bombay Talkies' latest, starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar with Mubarak, V. H. Desai and Saroj Borkar. Interesting, sentimental melodrama. Some good songs. Should be seen. (Ninth week.) At 4, 7, 10 p.m.

WEST END: "Puran Bhakta" (in Punjabi). At 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Ranjit's Saga Of Untouchability

By Our Film Critic

WITH their latest production, "Achhut," now running at Opera House, Ranjit Studios have stepped into a new phase of their career.

It is a phase in which cinema is no longer a purely commercial enterprise and becomes instinct with social significance. "Achhut" is a saga of untouchbility.

"Achhut"!

Achhut! The word has a menacing ring. It conjures up disturbing visions—visions of poverty and filth, of people whose very shadow is unclean, of people who dare not draw water from the village well, who are not allowed within the sacred precincts of a temple, to whom crumbs are thrown as they are thrown to a dog, who perform the dirtiest jobs to keep the Society clean, whom—we are afraid even to touch. Achhut!!

These visions are sought to be recaptured in this picture.

Achhut! It is an evil word, a slander daily perpetrated on millions of our fellow-human beings. It is a blot on the fair name of India. Mahatma Gandhi's sensitive soul revolted against this word and its evil implications and he called these oppressed people Harijans—children of God.

But so long as there are people in this country who believe in untouchability, the echo of this word will haunt our dreams. Achhut! Achhut!! Achhut!!!

It is this echo that resounds through the Ranjit film. The title itself, so effective in its directness, is at once an indictment and a challenge. Achhut!

Three Facets

With the skill of a born story-teller, Chandulal Shah has dramatized this vital theme, woven a story instinct with mellow pathos, tender sentiments and enlivened with clever melodramatic twists. The idea of an untouchable girl, Lakshmi, who is brought up in the house of a rich Brahmin as his own daughter, and when grown up is sent back to live with her real family is most original. Through the life of a single person the contrast—social as well as economic—between the life of the leisured upper classes and the life of the poor untouchables is vividly brought out.

Interwoven with this main pattern is another interesting motif—the love between Lakshmi and the Brahmin girl, Sabita, who have grown up like twin sisters, eating, drinking, playing, sleeping together.

Then there is the third—and in my opinion, the most interesting—facet of the story: the love of Ramoo, the untouchable lad, for sophisticated, city-bred Lakshmi (who had been married to him when they were children). Naturally suffering from a sense of his own inferiority he dare not even talk to her and yet cherishes a tender feeling for her all the times—a feeling which helps the process of his regeneration as an upright, self-respecting man.

Story-Teller Versus Social Reformer!

The story of "Achhut" is interesting no doubt, but when dealing with such a theme we expect something more than a story. Or, in other words, we expect not the story of a few individuals but of a whole class. In the picture I could see the underlying conflict between Chandulal Shah the story-teller and Chandulal Shah the social reformer. I am afraid the former has won. The sympathy created for Sabita, the Brahmin girl, which becomes the dominating motif towards the end, is legitimate melodrama but it weakens the argument for the removal of untouchability. One would have liked greater emphasis on the harrassed existence of the untouchables.

The introduction of folk-songs and folk-dances was a happy idea and generally the latter sequences have an authentic background. But the smart make-up of Vasantee, the too beautifully composed ballet-like formation of folk dances, the songs, etc. seem to give the impression that the life of the untouchables is not so miserable after all. I think the Director could have toned the picture on a more 'sombre note.

It is a pity that they should have 'imported' the irrelevant "Mad About Music" cycle race sequence.

National Significance

A very good and very useful picture, "Achhut" just misses being a great picture. But the vast mass of people who will see "Achhut" are not going to bother about directorial subtleties. It is enough that the picture will remind them of the pitiable condition of those eight crores to whom it is appropriately dedicated. There is a powerful sting in the dialogues which compels attention and I am glad of two points which have been successfully put over—First, that mere temple entry is not enough without the economic betterment of untouchables and, second, that the untouchables themselves are going to solve their problems and improve their lot.

And that last dialogue where Lakshmi (played by Gohar) reminds us that every Indian is regarded as an 'Achhut' outside India enlarges the scope of the title and invests the picture with a national significance. In city, town and village I would like the maximum number of people to see this film.

K. A. ABBAS.

(A critical appreciation of the work of "Achhut" stars—Gohar, Motilal, Mazhar, Charlie, Sitara, Rajkumari and Vasanti—will appear next week.)

DEDICATED TO

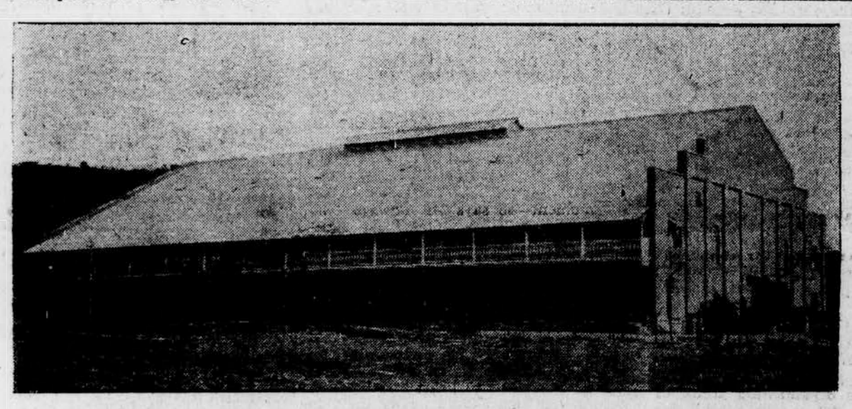
Six crores of untouchables—down-trodden souls—who have been undergoing the most inhuman oppression, and who have been patiently looking forward to the moment of their deliverance.

"DAUGHTERS OF INDIA"

The only new film released last week (besides "Achhut") is "Daughters of India" (Hind Kanya).

Glorifying the "ideal Hindu wife," it is said to be a sentimental melodrama on par with "Mother India."

Anuradha (who appeared as Bindu in "Mother India" and later in "The Only Way") is featured along with Ashiq Husein and Vimala.



One of the two studios at Prabhatnagar which is among the largest studios in the world.

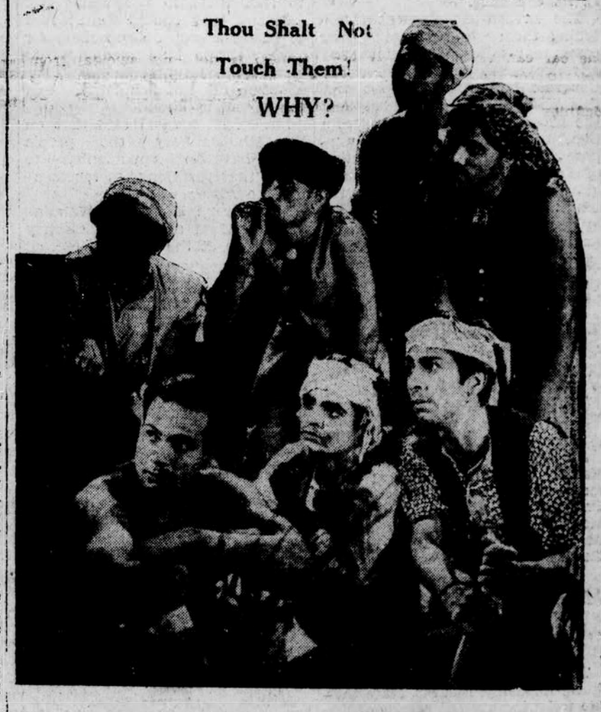
CONGRESS LEGISLATORS LIKE "KANGAN"

Mr. B. G. Kher and other Congress members of the Bombay Legislature who had gathered for the party meeting, attended a show of the Bombay Talkies' picture "Kangan" at the Roxy on Tuesday night. The picture was keenly appreciated by the legislators.

"It is well," one of them is reported to have said "to see a film like 'Kangan' and realise that life is not all stress and strife and dry politics. I enjoyed the music immensely."

This observation, however, did not go unchallenged. "How can you escape the stress and strife?" retorted a Karnatak, M.L.C. sitting next; "After all, even the hero in the story had to fight with his back to the wall before he could attain his romantic ideal. I give credit to the producers for that. Our young men, even in films, should be made capable of a good fight for a good cause. I'd hate to see a romance with a spineless hero and a weepy heroine."

"Kangan," is getting along well in other parts of the country also including Surat, Lahore and Ahmedabad.



Ashiq Husain and Khurshid in "Daughters Of India" now showing at Patha.

MUTT AND JEFF—An Egg in the Bed Is Worth Two in a Penguin By BUD FISHER

BUT, MUTT, EVER SINCE THE ESKIMOS ARE WITH US I HAVEN'T HAD ANYTHING TO EAT!
GO AWAY! I GOT ALL I CAN DO TO BUY FISH AND GUM-DROPS FOR OUR PROMISING ESKIMO FIGHTER HERE!
I'M SO UNHAPPY! I'M HUNGRY AND THAT PENGUIN - HE DON'T ADD ANY JOY TO MY LIFE EITHER!
C'MERE, USELESS! I'M HUNGRY AND WHEN I'M HUNGRY I'M DESPERATE!
O. K., PAL!
9-15

Policy Of "Divide And Rule" Exhibited In Its Full Nakedness

India's Future Advance Cannot Be Placed At Minorities' Mercy, Says Pt. Gurtu

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Liberal Federation welcoming the delegates referred to the Indian demand for declaration of Britain's war aims He said:

It is quite legitimate to enquire whether the declared aims and intentions of Great Britain relate only to Europe or whether India too has any place in the picture of the future which is to ensure 'the laying of a foundation of a better international system.' India was obviously not in a position to discuss these vital questions behind the scenes by means of political despatches or through diplomatic negotiations conducted by its agents. It could thus have neither avoided publicity nor sat silent. It rests with the British Government to create such psychological conditions in India as would produce a genuine enthusiasm in the hearts of the Indian people to give their full and spontaneous support to England in the present grim struggle against the spirit of lawlessness and ruthless aggression.

INDIA'S DEMAND

Referring to the Viceroy's Declaration, Pandit Gurtu said:—

Assurances have no doubt been given in the Viceroy's Declaration and in the statements subsequently made on behalf of the British Government in Parliament that the goal of British policy is the attainment of Dominion Status by India of the same character as is enjoyed by the self-governing dominions and as is contemplated by the Statute of Westminster. But we all know how the assurances given on behalf of His Majesty's Government by Lord Halifax when he was Viceroy were sought to be explained away when the new Government of India Act was brought on the Statute Book. Our past experience since the time of the Charter Act of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858 has taught us the painful lesson that words of promise uttered to the ear can be conveniently broken to the heart. The prospect of Dominion Status at some indefinite future period cannot and will not satisfy any shade of public opinion in India to-day. The attainment of such status by India within a definite period and the framing of a constitution on a basis which will give it the substance of independence within that period is what India wants.

AT MINORITIES' MERCY

The condition laid down by the Viceroy that the communal differences in the provinces must be settled first before any advance can take place in the character of the Central Government, is open to serious objection. This is clearly a retrograde move as no such conditions were contemplated for the introduction of the scheme of Federation under the Act of 1935. But for the war, Federation would have become an accomplished fact at an early date. A still more objectionable feature of the statement is that it foreshadows the possibility of future constitutional progress being blocked if the minorities are opposed to it. It amounts to placing the future political advance of India entirely at the mercy of the minorities. The policy of 'divide and rule' is presented here in its full nakedness.

STATES AND FEDERATION

One of the great drawbacks of the new Government of India Act is that it shows too great a tenderness for the rights of the components of the Federation and the Indian States in particular are to make hardly any sacrifices for the privilege of joining it. They are loking too much to their treaty rights and prerogatives. But modern political thought requires that there must be some easily practicable method of revising treaties that are out of date, and Europe has come to its present deplorable condition because the provisions relating to treaty revision were found impracticable or were not acted upon. The Indian States must realise the changed condition of India and the world. The British Indian provinces also must adjust their provincial ambitions to the supreme need of having a strong centre."

"It is sad beyond words that an erstwhile nationalist leader like Mr. Jinnah should have of late adopted an extremely truculent attitude. The advice recently given by him to the Muslims to observe the "Deliverance Day" and to ask for a Royal Commission to enquire into the alleged 'atrocities' of Congress Governments is most unfortunate and inopportune at this particular juncture."

Thus declared Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India National Liberal Federation in the course of his speech at its twenty-first session held at Allahabad under the presidentship of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye to-day.

Continuing Pandit Gurtu said: "Other political parties do have many serious differences with the Congress but they cannot subscribe to the view that communal bigotry is its besetting sin. To fan the flame of communal bitterness is not only suicidal from the national standpoint but it is literally playing with fire. To such of our brethren in India, who are still wedded to a communal approach towards national questions—whether they be Hindus, Muslims or others—let us say, 'Pause and think in what manner your common human interests and dignity can best be safeguarded. No Indian of whatever caste or community can raise his head high with the brand of slavery on his head. Let us have the wisdom to realize that communal bigotry is a sin against civilization."

Referring to the question of responsibility at the Centre the speaker said: "Provincial autonomy with an irresponsible government at the Centre is an impossible position. It is bound to create friction between the provinces and the Centre and will tend to make the Centre weak. The history of India bears ample testimony to the fact that a weak Central Government has always resulted in the growth of fissiparous tendencies and has exposed India to danger from within as well as from without. The way to ensure a strong Central Government is not by keeping its character essentially different from the character of provincial governments. A new strength must be given to it by transforming it into a responsible government broadbased on the will of the people instead of using it as an instrument for imposing on the provinces the will of an unresponsive and irresponsible Executive."

Concluding the speaker said that the idea of a Constituent Assembly with the powers demanded for it by the Congress was unworkable. But all honest effort in the direction of hammering out a constitution which would meet with the greatest amount of agreement among the Indians themselves first should be welcomed by every patriotic Indian.—United Press.

DR. PARANJPYE'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 10)

between the leaders or even through the benevolent intervention of Government itself, what objection can there be to such discussion on the whole question of our constitution itself?"

INDIAN DOMINION OF FUTURE

Speaking on the problem of Federation the speaker said: "Full Dominion Status is what we all aim at, and every political measure must be a step in the direction of its attainment. In its broad outlines the Indian Dominion that we envisage must be federal in structure with the subordinate administrations having clearly marked functions. I am in favour of a strong Central Government, for there is but too great a fissiparous tendency in India, and we should be careful to discourage it as far as possible. Indian States will necessarily have to form component parts in such a Federation. When we find that the best minds of Europe are groping towards a European Federation in which the present independent nations will shed some

LAMANIS' PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Dec. 25.

A Conference of the Lamanis of the Southern Division of the Bijapur District, was held at Bagalkot yesterday. It was attended by Mr. Kodand Ramayya, who has been working amongst the Lamanis and other backward classes in Mysore State for the last 20 years.

Several resolutions requesting the Government to grant cultivable lands near their settlements; at concession rates to open industrious schools for Lamanis, to help their free hostels in the District and to give freeships to their boys and to give forest lands for the cultivation of Aloe fibra, were passed at the Conference.

Mr. Thakurdas Durbar ex-President of the Bijapur Municipal Borough and Mr. Gururao Jorapur, were elected as President and Secretary respectively of the Lamani Seva Sangh.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mogul Line & Mr. Walchand

We have received the following from Turner, Morrison and Company:—

The attention of the Mogul Line has been drawn to the speech delivered by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at its ordinary general meeting held on Thursday 21st December, 1939 and they desire to correct several statements made therein. Firstly Mr. Walchand accuses the Mogul Line of waging a rate-war against the Scindia Company which entailed the latter in heavy loss. The Mogul Line has been in the pilgrim trade for 70 years and has always scrupulously respected the trades of other Shipping Companies including those of Scindia itself but when it was wantonly attacked by the Scindia Company it had no alternative but to defend its trade.

Mr. Walchand states that he told the shareholders in his speech last year that the rate of Rs. 115 as the minimum passage fare from Karachi to Jedda was not economic. Mr. Walchand, according to press reports even went further than this and stated "even the scheduled rate of Rs. 172 is hardly an attractive one." This clearly indicates that even under ordinary peace time conditions Mr. Walchand had every intention of trying to raise fares.

Mr. Walchand then goes on to refer to the agreement regarding fixed minimum fares arrived at with the Hon'ble the Commerce Member and states that the reason for the termination of the agreement was because the Directors of the Mogul Line considered that the minimum fare for deck pilgrims to Jeddah no way benefited the pilgrims. We can only refer to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Zafrulla Khan, Commerce Member, in the Legislative Assembly in December last year which is: "Hardly had news of the settlement been published in the Press when complaints began to be received from both parties each one accusing the other of deliberately undercutting in contravention of the terms of the agreement." The Mogul Line had throughout strictly observed the agreement.

Mr. Walchand then goes on to refer to the position regarding the present pilgrim season and puts forward a preposterous claim to 33 per cent. of the trade. We cannot do better than quote from the Government of India's communique dated 9th November in which they stated: "the obvious basis for allocation of the traffic between the two competing Companies was the carrying capacity of the ships belonging to each which have in recent years been engaged in the pilgrim traffic." Even on this basis 25 per cent. for the Scindia Company was generous even allowing for the three ships, including one belonging to a subsidiary Company which they had announced to run in the pilgrim trade for this season. It might be mentioned that the steamer belonging to the subsidiary Company is 29 years old.

Mr. Walchand then goes on to state that the Scindia Coy's reason for suspending its sailings during the current Haj season was on account of the meagre share of 25 per cent. and that the question of fares did not arise. Again we quote from the Government communique of the 9th November which reads: "The Government of India were also unable to agree to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's proposals involving an increase in fares to Rs. 215 from Karachi." Mr. Walchand then proceeds to quote from the proceedings of a meeting held in New Delhi with the Hon'ble Sir Jagdish Prasad. Unfortunately the Mogul Line is unable to refer to the proceedings of this meeting since all attending were specifically warned by Sir Jagdish Prasad that the proceedings were confidential and not for publication.

Mr. Walchand refers to the closing of the port of Calcutta and appears to suggest that the Mogul Line were responsible for this. This is not the case but it is obvious when one considers that Calcutta is 1,600 miles further from Jedda than Bombay that proper economy of shipping will not be reconsiled with the retention of Calcutta as a pilgrim port. Neither would any humane person desire that any person should be on ships longer than is absolutely necessary in these days when owing to war time regulations vessels have to be blacked out for the entire voyage. Mr. Walchand refers to the s.s. "Rahmani" belonging to the Mogul Line which was loading cargo at Calcutta for Jedda and which he alleges should have been used as a pilgrim ship. The Mogul Line would have been prepared to carry pilgrims in the "Rahmani" but it was considered more important to ensure that adequate stocks of vital foodstuffs should be made available in the Jedda market to cater for the essential needs of pilgrims. It was with this object in view that they berthed the "Rahmani" for a rice cargo from Rangoon and Calcutta to Jedda.

Scheme For Improving Jute Forecast Is Progressing

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

In connection with the scheme for improving the jute forecast, the preparatory work for the random sampling survey is reported to be proceeding satisfactorily.

An equation has been evolved which it is hoped will enable the cost to be estimated of carrying out random sampling serveys with a specified margin of error, and progress has been made in deciding the best size and density of grid for use in such surveys.

The Indian Central Jute Committee's launch has been placed at the disposal of the staff engaged in the work, and another launch has been hired to enable the marketing sections work on checking arrivals of jute from Assam 'via' the Jatrapur Reach to be continued.

Mahar Colony Residents' Demand

A meeting of the residents of the Mahar Colony at Khar was held last Sunday under the presidency of Dr. Dias, president of the Bandra Municipality to give support to the move for securing reduction in the price fixed by Government for the land measuring 40,000 square yards allotted to the Mahar Colony.

MORE ABOUT WAR AIMS

Continued from page 6.)

whole entirely bad things which seemed to run right up against the fundamental principles of humanity, to Germans, on the other hand, he symbolised many very mixed things, some good, some bad. "We are making a great mistake if we are simply to make this a war symbolised by Hitler. Our thinking and that of the Germans would then be at cross-purposes." Since the last war many factors had arisen that challenged root and branch the whole conception of democracy and that conception was now fighting for its life. There was no clearer illustration of that than the doctrines now being propounded in Germany. Hitlerism stood for something which contained certain elements of idealism, the conception of abolishing class restrictions the conception, in the minds, of youth, of service for an ideal, things which we should see were present in our minds. On the other hand, Hitlerism stood for the suppression of freedom of speech and of personal freedom and also for persecution and force. "Democracy," said Sir Walter, "is the only way of harmonising the life of the individual and the life of the State. Democracy's failure to secure economic democracy in the fullest sense has brought about a serious throw-back which is a fundamental challenge to human progress. We must look to our democracy, see that it is a true democracy, and make it work. We must bring out of our democracy something that is stable and that satisfies modern conditions. We must learn something from Germany—the need of service, order, and discipline."

We must also see that when peace came there should be a real international democracy. If it were possible to get that, and if peace were not impaired, there was reason to believe that the influence of international democracy would spread, but it must be understood that there could be no development of an international public opinion between a democracy and a non-democratic country in which free speech and a free press were denied. On the political side the problem of democracy was how to secure discipline and order by the unanimous consent of the citizens.

★

Gas bombs were not dropped on London in the last war because the Kaiser forbade it at the last moment—so says Mr. Edward J. Bing, journalist, soldier and traveller, in his autobiography "Of the Meek and the Mighty", which is published this week by Ivor Nicholson and Watson (10/6) In Berlin, after the war, a former Zeppelin commander told him the Germans had perfected a deadly gas bomb. "And why was it never used!" asked Mr. Bing.

"Well," said the commander, "my Zeppelin was provided with the bombs immediately the invention was completed, and I had orders to drop them on London. We were all set to take off, and I was just going into the gondola when a phone call came through for me from Spa. 'G. H. Q. this end. That Captain O.? Glad I got you in time. You are on no account to take those gas bombs with you. S. M. (for Seine Majestat, His Majesty, meaning the Kaiser) wishes them to be left behind.'"

The commander said he was also ordered to use the bombs on Verdun, and again the Kaiser said "No" at the last moment. Once the officer was just off to bomb a house three miles behind the French lines in which it was known King George V., Marshal Joffre and Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Asquith were staying, when he was told the command had been cancelled. Once more it was "S. M.'s orders". Reason given by the German officer: "The Kaiser is deeply religious."

EDUCATION IS ABOVE POLITICS

(Continued from Page 10)

fighting Hitler as they fought the Kaiser 20 years ago. As the suffering and sacrifice of the last generation did not bring a saner world, the defeat of Hitler today is not likely to serve humanity better. Hopes of the present generation are likely to be betrayed again if our vision is limited to defeating enemies. What we have to fight is not Hitler but the sick acquisitive society with its balance of power and uncoordinated economic enterprise and unjust social order where the pride and prosperity of a few is built upon the subjection of many and the unjust international order which acquiesces in the degradation of many nations. Adapt or perish the implacable law of life to all her children."

The speaker added: "Are we then to educate our children on the basis of nationalism when we know that human psychology tells us that nationalism means once every generation the cream of our manhood must be tormented, killed and destroyed morally and mentally?"

Proceeding he said: "I am not saying that there is no place for nationalism at all. These are certain things without which we cannot live and certain values without which we do not care to live. These values determine life more than heat and cold more than rivers and mountains. India symbolises a spirit, a character, a temperament and a destiny She is not a racial identity, religious unity, but she is that attitude of mind which declares the reality of the unseen call of spirit. This spiritual pattern affected all those who made India their home. According to this ideal the aim of education is freedom human, freedom individual to think, adore, dream and meditate."

NATIONAL EDUCATION

Referring to the national scheme of education Sir S. Radhakrishnan said: "I do not desire to forestall a decision on the national scheme of education. Widespread basic education requires teachers in arts and crafts and leaders in science and industry which only a university can produce. Harmonious developments of these stages are essential."—United Press.

Dakor High School Annual Day

(From A Correspondent.)

DAKOR, (By Mail.)

On December 24, the Art Exhibition of the Sansthan High School was inaugurated by Seth Manubhai Rangildas of Bombay. The exhibition displayed the models of students' works of various arts. In the evening physical feats and acrobatics were demonstrated by the students before a large gathering. On the 25th an entertainment programme including musical concert, dramatic performances, songs and garbas was gone through. Seth G. Manekla1, a mill-owner of Ahmedabad, contributed Rs. 200 to the School Fund, and Rs. 51 to the Montessori Class conducted by the school.

This is a meeting of the Dress-Reform League, disguised as conventional business men. The young man on the left is the arch-conspirator: he is wearing a double-breasted grey suit of Super-"Riviera". It costs less than half his *burra-sahib's* grey worsted—and it looks much smarter at the end of the day. His chief, seated, has a weakness for cheerful shirts, and has just discovered that "Lustalin" gives him an almost unlimited range of designs, with a light, solid-looking cloth. His personal assistant at the back sports a *Sherwani* of Super-"Hanava", in a chalk-stripe which still looks spick and span after three days' wear.

FAST COLOUR SHIRTINGS
Light weight for coolness and solid wearing for the correct "fit" of collar and cuffs —also durability. An almost unlimited range of colours and patterns is offered in
LUSTALIN plain self-colours, stripes and checks
FIREFLY adds a yarn-printed background of pleasing irregularity.
SUPER HANAVA Riviera
Featherweight Suitings
UNCRUSHABLE COTTON
In a wide range of new patterns, available at all good cloth dealers. Look for one of these trade marks on every three yards of the selvedge.
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in one minute
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1939

THE ATTENTION
of consulting and qualified Doctors and important Practitioners are hereby drawn regarding GENUINE RAUWALFIA SERPENTINA COMPOUND TABLETS SWASTIK BRAND. Specific and sure remedy for reducing HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, INSOMNIA and affording relief in Madness, Maniacs.
Obtainable from Messrs. PERRY & CO, Lamington Road, Bombay and POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Road, Bombay and other reliable Chemists.

Education Is Above Politics

India's Destiny Is Of Spiritual Pattern, Says Radhakrishnan

"All Education Must Train Our Youth For The Kind Of Society We Wish To Have" Says Jawahar Opening All-India Educational Conference

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The 15th session of the All-India Educational Conference commenced this evening in Baradari Hall, which was packed to overflowing with about 500 delegates from all parts of the country and distinguished educationists and others.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the conference.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL IN THE COURSE OF HIS SPEECH SAID:—

"ALL EDUCATION MUST HAVE DEFINITE SOCIAL OUTLOOK AND MUST TRAIN OUR YOUTH FOR THE KIND OF SOCIETY WE WISH TO HAVE. POLITICIANS MAY STRIVE FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES IN ORDER TO BRING THAT SOCIETY INTO EXISTENCE BUT THE REAL BASIS OF THAT SOCIETY MUST BE LAID IN THE TEACHING OF OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. A REAL CHANGE WILL HAVE COME IN THE MINDS OF MEN THOUGH THAT CHANGE CAN AND WILL BE HELPED GREATLY BY EXTERNAL CHANGES IN ENVIRONMENT. THE TWO PROCESSES GO TOGETHER AND SHOULD HELP EACH OTHER."

Continuing Pandit Nehru dwelt at length on the ideal of education and said: "The ideal of education has long been the improvement of individual. Without individual advancement there can be no social progress. But even that care of individual must to-day be considered in terms of mass of people or else the enlightened individual will be submerged in unenlightened mass. And in any event it is not right or just that a group of individuals should have opportunities of advancement and growth which are denied to many."

SUITED TO INDIA.

Referring to the basic scheme of education Pandit Nehru said: "We found in the scheme a path that leads to mass education on right lines when education keeps in tune with life and prepares for life. Particularly it is suited to a poor country like India."

DON'T STARVE EDUCATIONISTS.

Prof. K. Seshadri associated himself with the welcome extended by Rai Rajeshwar Bali on behalf not only of the numerous teaching organisations represented at the Conference but also of the entire teaching profession of India. The All-India Federation of Educational Associations, he mentioned, kept itself out of politics, but he wished to assure political leaders of this country that it had always been the aim of the Federation to train the students to be worthy citizens of their motherland. He emphasised that there could be no political advance in this country unless there was a happy and contented teaching profession.

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan then delivered his presidential address.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

Radhakrishna's Address

"No educational system can do its duty either to society or its pupils if it has not a clear perception of what it is aiming at, what it is setting out to teach, what things it considers its citizens ought to know; otherwise what we teach will be both pointless and tasteless," declared Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, presiding over the 15th All-India Educational Conference.

CULTURE IS INTERNATIONAL

Sir Sarvapalli added: "There is nothing national with regard to education. There is no such thing as proletarian Mathematics or Nazi Chemistry or Jewish Physics. Culture is great and international. Science is cosmopolitan in its essence and reality. Its ranges are universal and not partisan or nationalist

"In education we are above all politics. The fundamental principle of human development is everywhere the same. And yet it is possible for us to impart through education a definite bias."

"A DYING CREED"

Continuing the speaker said: "Nationalism, whatever may have been its justification in times gone-by, is to-day a dying creed. Development of rapid means of communications and changes effected by industrial revolutions require us to look upon the world as a single unit and make a real community of men possible. The tragedy of the world is due to persistence of old habits living in the new world where they have no meaning.

UNJUST INTERNATIONAL ORDER

"We are told that the Allies are

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

PRIZE WINNERS OF THE MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL SPORTS.

Task Before Bombay Congress Legislators

Plan To Popularise Charka And Khadi: Members To Tour Constituencies

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A detailed programme of the work to be carried out by members of the Congress Legislature party, was chalked out at the party meeting which resumed its session to-day. Popularising the Charka and Khadi, establishing communal harmony and Harijan uplift work are understood to figure prominently in the programme.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, explaining the implications of the Constituent Assembly plan, is understood to have said that there were only two ways by which the Constituent Assembly could be convened. One was by revolution and the other by the goodwill of the party in power. The latter was the only way of making the minorities accept the decisions of the Constituent Assembly. The fact that the British Government had not recognised the right of India to have its constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly showed that India was not yet sufficiently strong.

Mr. B. G. Kher, in winding up the proceedings of the meeting, exhorted the members to tour their constituencies not only to carry on propaganda but to establish an organisation which could be used for setting up a Constituent Assembly.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the members attended a luncheon given by Mr. Ratilal Gandhi.

The Hon. Mr. S. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President of the Council and most of the ex-Ministers, were also present.

It is understood that another meeting of the party will be held a month and a half later. The exact venue and the date will be announced later.

GOOD RESPONSE AMONG MASSES

When the party resumed its meeting, it is understood that several members addressed the meeting and gave reports of the position of the Congress in the districts and the reaction of the masses in their respective constituencies to the resignation of the Congress Ministries. From these reports it appeared that the work of the Congress among the masses had not in any way slackened since the resignation of the Congress Ministry. The response of the people to the Congress programme was as enthusiastic as ever.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY vs. R. T. C.

It is understood that Mr. K. M. Munshi in a short speech explained the idea of the Constituent Assembly, its importance, how and when it could be convened and its usefulness in solving the minority question. The Constituent Assembly differed from a Round Table Conference in that it represented the sovereignty of the people for whom it framed the constitution while a Round Table Conference consisted of the nominees of the rulers.

The meeting then proceeded to chalk out a programme of work to be pursued by the party members in the light of the resolution of the Working Committee and the speech made by Sardar Patel the previous day. Members were asked to continue the good work that was being done up to now and further intensify it in the light of the programme laid down in the Independence pledge.

Mr. B. G. Kher, in winding up the proceedings of the meeting exhorted the members to pursue the programme with wholehearted devotion, and to educate the masses and prepare the country to meet all eventualities.

It is understood, that he asked them to find out every adult, male and female, and convey to them the Congress message, remove from their minds narrow communal ideas and prepare them to work for Independence or Purna Swaraj.

LIBERAL FEDERATION

Plea For Peaceful Political Evolution

All Strife And Turmoil Must Cease To Make Room For Friendly Atmosphere

Dr. Paranjpye's Presidential Address At Allahabad Session

ALLAHABAD, December 27.

"THE NEED OF THE HOUR IS TO SECURE PEACEFUL POLITICAL EVOLUTION IN INDIA. IT IS NOT TO BE SECURED BY THE DELIVERY OF POLITICAL ULTIMATUMS, OR BY ENUNCIATING THE MINIMUM DEMANDS OF ANY ONE SECTION OR BY TOO GREAT AN INSISTENCE ON TREATIES OR VESTED RIGHTS, OR BY ANY FANCIFUL THEORIES OF RACIAL SUPERIORITY OR CAPACITY. IF THIS EVOLUTION IS BROUGHT ABOUT IN CONDITIONS OF STRIFE AND TURMOIL, IT WILL LEAVE BEHIND IT UNSAVOURY MEMORIES WHICH WILL HAMPER FUTURE PROGRESS."

Solution By Compromise

Thus observed Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in the course of his presidential address at the All-India National Liberal Federation session held to-day at Allahabad.

Continuing Dr. Paranjpye said: "The best way is for all parties, the Government, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabha, the Scheduled classes, the Liberals and other sections to come together in a spirit of friendliness and hammer out a solution by compromise. If all parties understand that too great an insistence on their own claims is likely to harm the whose structure, that a free and honourable association with the British Commonwealth of Nations is to be preferred to a nominally independent existence which is bound to be precarious in the actual state of the world, that religious considerations should be kept out of practical questions of politics and economics, that full liberty of the individual is a goal worth striving for, and that the 'raison detre' of a state is only to secure this liberty to the individual, it will be possible to reach a peaceful solution of the Indian problem. In a conference of this kind the liberals have an essential part to play. Theirs is the only party which is not based on religious affiliations and which believes in constitutional methods and gradual evolution."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Referring to the demand of Constituent Assembly by the Congress Dr. Paranjpye said that the insistence on a constituent assembly seemed to be impolitic. "The scheme", he added "can be riddled with objections and its discussion is likely to create further difficulties. It seems magnificent to call such an assembly elected on adult suffrage; but does one seriously think that the illiterate villager, who would form the vast portion of the electorate, is incapable of pronouncing an opinion upon complicated matters like the machinery of the Government of a vast country like India? Is it too uncharitable to say that Mr. Gandhi expects to carry the uneducated voter off his feet by means of a whirl-wind campaign in which high-sounding words like truth, 'ahimsa', charka, dharma, untouchability, reinforced if needed, by the threat of a fast, would be used at slogans to give him a mandate to do what he likes? Is it not likely that such a campaign will lead to inter-communal riots unless there is previous understanding with the leaders of other parties?

FRIENDLY DISCUSSION FIRST.

Already there have been several modifications of the original idea of the adult suffrage, minorities are to be given the right of separate election for the purpose of electing this assembly the question of weightage has been left beautifully vague; the question of the representation of Indian States has been untouched; the way in which minorities of opinion that do not bow the knee at the Shegaon shrine are to be represented has been left unconsidered; and a vast number of other questions have been held over possibly to give a chance to the Mahatma's 'inner voice' to express itself. Several of these questions are to be first settled, according to Mahatma Gandhi, by a consultation among the leaders of the various parties or even by the award of the Government which it is intended to replace. If such an agreement is possible on these vital preliminary points in regard to the formation of the Constituent Assembly by a friendly discussion

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1)

The Half-Column By "Dim"

New York—Princeton University's freshman voted Mahatma Gandhi as the fourth "greatest living person" with President Roosevelt ranked in fifth place. The annual poll again found Adolf Hitler in first place. Albert Einstein was rated in second position and Neville Chamberlain in third. President Roosevelt obtained the most votes as the greatest living American. The college publication, which conducted the poll, pointed out editorially that the dictionary defines "great" as "eminent or distinguished by rank, power or moral character." The criticism had been made suggesting that the word "important" be used in the poll rather than "great." The order, therefore, is political bully, scientist, politician and saint.

* * * *

A similar poll held by the Muslim League would result in the following: 1. Mr. Jinnah, 2. Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, 3. Dr. Ambedkar.

Dr. Paranjpe delivered a Presidential address. Says Dr. Paranjpe: "The whole position appears to have been grossly mismanaged both by the British Bovernment and the Congress Ministries." Didn't I tell you the Liberals are always right?

I have just discovered that Mr. R. R. Masani was elected by the Dadabhoy Naoroji Trustees to finish the work originally entrusted to Dr. Chintamani. It was a good choice.

Arrests At Sirohi

Prajamandal Workers In Custody For Assisting Unlawful Body

SIROHI, Dec. 27.

Three persons have been arrested here under the Sirohi Public Societies Act on a charge of assisting the Prajamandal, which is an unlawful assembly. — United Press.

President-Elect Of Hindu-Mahasabha Reaches Calcutta

CALCUTTA, December 27

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President-elect of the 21st Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which commences here from to-morrow, arrived here this morning by the B. N. R. Bombay Mail.

Long before his arrival the platform was a mass of seething humanity, awaiting expectantly the President-elect, who fills the office for three consecutive years.

Prominent Hindu leaders of the different provinces as well as members of the Reception Committee, including Sir. Manmatha Nath Mookerjee, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, were present at the platform to receive the President-elect.

Volunteers with Hindu flags and ochre-coloured turbans, filed up in twos along the platform, made an impressive scene. Profusely garlanded, Mr. Savarkar was escorted outside the platform from where a long and a majestic procession, representative of all sections of Hindus, started.

INQUIRY INTO SUKKUR RIOTING

KARACHI, Dec. 25.

It is understood Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier of Frontier Province, and Kazi Abdul Qayyum, M.L.A. (Central) are being deputed to conduct an enquiry into Sukkur disturbance on behalf of Congress. In pursuance of its resolution, the Congress Working Committee has requested them to visit Sind as early as possible and submit their report and they are expected here shortly.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

DRAYTON AND HIS DAUGHTER DIANA, TELL THEIR STORY TO WADE.
5-12
THIS 4-SQUARE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION WANTS US TO PAY A HUNDRED A MONTH...
THEY THREATEN TO RUIN OUR BUSINESS IF WE DON'T/
Copr. 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
IT'S THE SAME GANG THAT BOMBED BAILEY'S PLACE/ CAN SCOTLAND YARD COUNT ON YOUR EVIDENCE?
YOU CAN, INSPECTOR—ALL THE WAY/
THAT DOES IT, JIM/ WITH BOGGS WORKING INSIDE THE GANG, PLUS WHAT DRAYTON CAN TELL US--- CANELLI AND HIS MOB ARE FINISHED/
DIS NEW GUY---- HE SEEMS OKAY, CANELLI, BUT I STILL AIN'T SURE/
HAVE "FINGERS" LIFT HIS WALLET.. ..IF HE'S TIED UP WIT' TH' POLICE, WE'LL FIX HIM PLENTY/

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